THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

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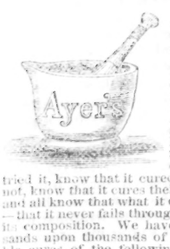
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic**, and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back**, and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and thus invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as its virtues become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

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AND MATTRESSES,

Wholesale and Retail.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

87 & 89 BOWERY,

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NEW YORK.

(CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing Houses throughout ever offered by one house in the City, and at a great deduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. BARNES, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of Carpets is entirely new and well selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed.

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Second and Third Ave. Cars pass our Stores, Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, N. Y.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
feb 5 52-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

July 3 21-1y

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1869. NO. 11

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Valuable Land for Sale in the Upper Black River District.

HAVING TO PAY SOME OLD DEBTS, I offer for sale a **TRACT OF LAND** containing 787 acres, being part of the Plantation formerly owned by George Fennell, deceased, in Upper Black River District. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn or Wheat. Description of the land and improvements is unnecessary, as purchasers will view the premises. OWEN FENNELL.

New Hanover Co., March 6th, 1869.
mh 10 137-2td&wtf

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
feb 15 52 3m

Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

At the appointed hour yesterday the stockholders assembled in Masonic Hall, which was crowded with the very large representation present.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. W. J. T. Miller, of Cleaveland, to the Chair, and the appointment of Messrs. I. T. Alderman and M. Cronly, Secretaries.

The Secretaries and B. W. Guion, Esq., were then appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

This committee, after investigation, reported the following representation of stock:

In person.....8,030 shares
By proxy.....4,408 "

Total.....12,438 "

A majority of the capital stock being thus represented, the meeting was declared duly organized for business.

Col. R. H. Cowan, President of the company, then called the attention of the stockholders to the acts passed by the General Assembly, proposing certain amendments to the charter, and proceeded to read the same. He alluded to them as involving the most important question ever presented before any meeting of the stockholders since the organization of the company, and stated that the Directors had so considered it and, being unwilling to appear in any way to instruct the stockholders, and left it to him to leave it to the stockholders to decide what shall be done with it.

Col. W. L. Steele, before he was called on to vote for the proposition, desired some person instrumental in the passage of the acts to explain their precise meaning and intent.

Mr. S. D. Wallace moved the rejection of the acts amendatory to the charter.

Mr. O. G. Parsley wanted an explanation, if an explanation would be ventured upon from the other side, before a vote was taken.

Col. W. F. Leak wanted light upon the matter, and with peculiar applicability, desired to know whether in this new representation we were to have a Shiloh in earnest, or one who was furthest from Shiloh.

Col. Cowan did not feel called upon to submit an explanation—it seemed certain that their was to be a free fight over the matter—and moved the reference of the question to a committee of three to report at the afternoon session, as an amendment to Mr. Wallace's motion, in order that plenty of time should be allowed.

Mr. G. Z. French here arose and referred the gentleman from Richmond (Col. Steele) to the title of the act for an explanation, and presumed the act itself sufficient explanation to his inquiries.

Col. Steele had been unfortunate enough during his life to be a member of the General Assembly, and knew that in other and better days gentlemen at least had the courtesy, when a measure was proposed, to give some *reason* why it should be adopted, and that the gentleman from Richmond felt under no obligations for the remarks of the gentleman from —— God knows *where!*

Mr. Wallace believed that the gentleman (French) had personal motives in advocating the passage of the amendment.

Col. Cowan having withdrawn his motion to refer, the motion before the house was that of Mr. Wallace to reject.

Judge Russell moved as a substitute that the meeting accept the amendment.

Mr. Wallace withdrew his motion to reject.

Col. Steele was sincere in the declaration that he wanted to know what the act meant.

Mr. J. E. Hutchison moved to adjourn to 2½ P. M., but withdrew his motion, by request, to permit the reading of Judge Russell's resolutions.

This being reduced to writing, read as follows:

Resolved by the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, That the amendments contained in an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "an act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company; to provide for the completion of said road, and to secure to the State a representation in said Company, ratified on the 29th day of January, 1869," and the amendments contained in an act entitled "an act supplemental to an act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and ratified on the 29th day of January, 1867," the latter act being ratified on the 5th day of April, 1869, be, and they are hereby, ratified and accepted by the Stockholders aforesaid, in meeting assembled, (there being represented in said meeting a majority of the capital stock of said Company.)

Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Company is hereby instructed to transmit, under the seal of this corporation, a copy of this resolution to the Governor and Public Treasurer of the State.

Judge Russell then moved that the meeting vote on his resolutions at 5½ P. M.

This met with a strong opposition and finally,

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2½ o'clock.

The consideration of Judge Russell's resolutions introduced at the morning session was resumed.

Mr. French came here with no desire for debate or to provoke discussion, but to hear the matter of dollars and cents considered.

Col. Steele asked if the bill emanated from stockholders, Directors or whom?

Mr. French replied, from the stockholders; and said that in its passage he *was* influenced by personal considerations, as he had cast his lot here and had a right on this floor, just as much as the gentleman from Richmond, who seemed to be sorry that he (Col. Steele) had once been a member of the Legislature—French had no doubt that the people of North Carolina regretted it too.

Col. Steele said that the language of the gentleman (French) in referring to his (Steele's) course in the Legislature was too low for his contempt. No honest man could regret it, and none but a thief would.

Col. W. L. Smith desired to see the question treated in a practical manner.

Mr. French continued his explanation, and stated that the road would receive not less than $4,000,000, and the Courts would hereafter decide whether it should be in bonds or money.

Col. Smith was opposed to leaving the question to the future, and then went into facts and figures with his inquiries.

Mr. Wallace esteemed the amendments as an onslaught upon our late institutions, and believed that but for the offices the meeting would be as harmonious as those of old.

Mr. Giles Leitch hoped the Stockholders would consider only what would inure to the benefit of the road in the acceptance or rejection of the amendments. He then argued in favor of acceptance.

Col. Smith offered the following amendment to the resolutions of Judge Russell:

Resolved further, That the foregoing acts are accepted by the Stockholders under the express understanding that the subscription of the State provided therein shall amount to four million of dollars in money.

Col. Cowan here arose and delivered a lengthy and forcible speech. So far as he was personally concerned, he cared not a snap of the finger whether he continued as President of the company or not He objected to the personal turn the discussion had taken. He saw in the question nothing political. Politically every man knew where he stood. He could not recognize between himself and those Republicans here the rules of social courtesy; and towards them he occupied the position of the Knight of Ivanhoe towards the base Templar—though unhorsed between him and them was a quarrel to the death, and ere he forsook his cause, may his right arm wither in the socket and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth.—He then proceeded to discuss the question upon its merits; spoke of the advantages to be derived by the road from the proposed appropriation, and thought it calculated to greatly benefit the company. But there were the terms of passing over the control to the State, and we must look at matters as they are. To put the road in the hands of a political party would make it a great ruling machine in the control of the politics of North Carolina. Ordinarily he would not for a moment consider politics; but this amendment proposed to change the charter and place the road in the hands of a party the most proscriptive in its character. But there were cogent reasons which should lead the stockholders to accept the amendment—insecure as it appears. He then detailed accurately and correctly the history of the road since the war; the repudiation of the debt due it by the State, and the repeated attacks upon its credit by stupid and malicious legislation. He would vote for the amendment because he thought the opposition would otherwise continue, and at last destroy the road altogether. Rather than see this he would consent to vote for the amendment and trust to God for the proper management of the affairs.

Gen. Alfred Dockery here arose in explanation of some interruptions to the last speaker. He then proceeded to speak against secession and in favor of the amendments, and alluded to secessionists as a band of conspirators.

Col. Leak then submitted some excellent, and sound and honest remarks in reply. He thanked God that he had imbibed Democracy from his mother's breast, that he he had been a secessionists, and did not regret it, and would willingly go over his course again. He abandoned secession now, not because he did not think it right, but impracticable. Gen. Dockery called him a secessionists—he would like to know if Gen. Dockery didn't stump the county of Richmond making war speeches. These remarks were loudly applauded and much relished.

Col. Steele spoke against the amendments, and was opposed to farther burdening the people of the State, and also to the system of Executive appointments.

Col. Smith's amendment was ruled by the Chair, on a call of the meeting, as not being in order. The resolutions of Judge Russell were in order.

Judge Person proposed the following substitute:

Resolved, That the question of acceptance or rejection of the amendment proposed to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, as contained in "an act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company; to provide for the completion of the said road, and to secure the State a representation in the Company," and the amendments contained in "an act supplemental to an act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and ratified on the 29th day of January, 1869," be submitted to a stock vote of the stockholders, by ballot, in which those who are in favor shall vote a written ticket with the word *accept* and the number of shares and name of the voter endorsed upon the back of the ticket, and those who are opposed shall vote a written ticket with the word *reject*, with a like endorsement made thereon.

This being agreed to, a ballot was entered upon. Messrs. S. W. Cole, B. F. Sumner and V. A. McBee were appointed Tellers.

The following result was announced:

For acceptance.....10,258 shares.
For rejection.....2,821 "

Total.....13,079

Majority for acceptance.....7,437 shares.

The following corporation votes were cast for acceptance: City of Wilmington, 4,000 shares; Richmond county, 1,000 shares; Cleaveland county, 1,000 shares; Mecklenburg county, 1,200 shares—total 7,200 shares.

Judge Person then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the question of accepting the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "an act," &c., and "an act supplemental," &c., having been submited to a stock vote by ballot, of the stockholders of said Company in general meeting held in the city of Wilmington on the 15th day of April, 1869, (a majority of the stock of the Company being represented and a majority of the shares having been cast in favor of acceptance), it is therefore declared by the stockholders that the aforesaid acts are accepted as an amendment to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, and that they shall henceforth be and constitute a part of the same.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to cause a certified copy of the proceedings of the meeting to be transmitted to the Governor of the State.

The following was offered by Mr. H. W. Guion. Adopted.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors of this Company be directed to call upon all delinquent Stockholders after thirty days notice in the newspapers published in the counties through which the road passes, to pay all balances due upon the stock subscribed by them, and, in case of default, that it shall be the duty of the Board to sell the shares of each delinquent Stockholder upon the terms, and in the manner prescribed in the charter and by-laws, and to take all measures which they may deem expedient to collect any residue which may remain unpaid after applying the proceeds of such sales.—And they are further directed to call upon all subscribers who claim to have paid in money or work the stock subscribed by each of them, and to whom no certificate has heretofore been issued, to come forward within the aforesaid thirty days and adjust their accounts with the Company; otherwise it shall be taken at the expiration of the said thirty days that they and each of them are in arrears, and the shares subscribed for shall be sold under the provisions of the first part of this resolution.

Adopted.

Col. Steele then read and offered an able protest against the acceptance of the amendments to the charter, and asked that the same be spread on the minutes. Granted.

Mr. M. Cronly moved that the next meeting of the stockholders be held in the city of Wilmington at such a time as may be designated by the President. Carried.

After the usual resolutions of thanks the meeting adjourned.

COL. WALTER L. STEELES' PROTEST.

The undersigned respectfully, but most earnestly, protests against the action of the stockholders, this day, in accepting certain amendments to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, proposed by the General Assembly of the State.

First, because the amendments agreed to are violative of a fundamental condition of the charter, in that they take from the stockholders the exclusive right of management, and put the controlling power in the hands of the Executive of the State. Without this valuable franchise, in the opinion of the undersigned, the stock would not have been taken. The opinion has always prevailed, among our best and wisest men, that the keen eye of private interest will always manage the affairs of a corporation with far more prudence and discretion than any Board of direction which owes its appointment to party influence. It has always been the case that the Governor of the State, in making his appointments, has been greatly controlled by the political affiliations of his appointees, and it cannot now be expected that less party frailty will be exhibited than on former occasions. The road, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, instead of being, as heretofore, under the control of stockholders, chosen without regard to the political opinions, will become a piece of mere party machinery, used to reward favorites, or supply comfortable places for hungry party mendicants—all of which will be at the expense of the stockholders.

Secondly, the amendments demand a sacrifice without giving a valuable consideration. Even upon the supposition that the sole purpose of the General Assembly in passing the amendments was to benefit the company, it will be found, I apprehend, that, owing to the depressed financial condition of the State, it will fall far short of accomplishing its ends. With the already heavy debt bearing upon the people, their crippled pecuniary condition, and the consequent gloomy prospect of paying the interest, capitalists will not venture to make loans upon public securities, except upon a margin so wide as to pay for all the hazards incurred. The sum to be realized, therefore, from the bonds of the State, which are to be given for the invaluable franchise of governing ourselves, will not be much more than half the nominal amount. Thus the stockholders, for what I conceive to be an illusory benefit, bargain away one of the most valuable rights conferred by the act of incorporation.

Thirdly, because the said acceptance is an actual endorsement of a ruinous system of wastefulness which must bring upon the people a load of debt which wise and prudent men can but contemplate with dread. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the power of self-government is of no value, and that the "State" will be governed in making its appointments solely by a desire to advance the public interests, it is held to be the duty of all good citizens to arrest, as far as possible, by every available means, all further increase of taxation, until the condition of the people is such that they can afford to meet the obligations incurred. The act of Assembly was merely inchoate. It bound no one until ratified by the stockholders, and it was thus in their power to prevent the increase of the public debt to the extent of four million of dollars, by a refusal to accept the amendment. This increase was neither asked nor expected by the stockholders. The legislation did not originate with those who were supposed to feel the keenest interest in the welfare of the company, or with the Board of Directors who had been charged with its management On the contrary, the Board believed that, if let alone, it was in their power, in due course of time, to build the road without imposing an overwhelming debt upon the company or upon the people of the State.

For these and other reasons, which he has not the time to enumerate, the undersigned most earnestly protests against the action aforesaid, believing that the boon offered is but another wooden horse, introduced within our walls with more than Grecian strategy, to accomplish purposes far different from those which are held out to view.

WALTER L. STEELE.

THE COCKROACH.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The cockroach is a bug at large.

He is one of the luxuries ov civilization.

He is easy to domestikate, yielding gracefully to ordinary kindness, and never deserting those who show him proper acts of courtesy.

We are led to believe, upon a close examination ov the outward crust of these fashionable insekts, that they are a highly successful intermarriage between the brunette pissmire and the "*artickilus bero*," or common American grasshopper.

He don't leave the place he was born at upon the slightest provocation, like the giddy and vagrant flea, or the ferocious bed-bug; and until death or some vile power, (the invenshun of man) knocks at his front door, he and his brothers and sisters may be seen with the naked eye ever and anon calmly climbing the white sugar-bowl, or running foot-races between the butter-plates.

The cockroach is born on the fust ov May and the fust ov November, semi-annually, and is ready for use in fifteen days from date.

They are born from an egg, four from each egg, and consequently they are, all of them, twins. There is no such thing in the annals ov nature as a single cockroach.

The maternal bug don't sett upon the egg as the goose doth, but leaves the lie around loose, like a pint of spilt mustard seed, and don't seem to care a darn whether they get ripe or not.

But I never knew a cockroach egg fail tew put in an appearance. They are as sure to hatch out and run as Kanada thistles, or a bad kold.

The cockroach is of two colors, sorrel and black. They are always on the move, and kan trot, I should say, on a good track, and a good day, cluss to three minnitts.

Their food seems to consist, not so much in what they eat as what they travel, and often finding them dead in my soup at the boarding house, I have cum to the conclusion that a cockroach can't swim, but they can float.

Naturalists have also declared that the cockroach have no double teeth. This is an important fackt, and ought to be introduced into all the primary school books of Amerika.

But the most interesting feature of this remarkable bug is the lovelyness ov their natures. They can't bite nor sting, nor skratch, nor even jaw back. They are so amiable that I have even known them tew get stuck in the butter, and lay there all day, and not holler for help, and acktually die at last with a broken heart.

Consequences of Cuban Annexation.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph thinks that the acquisition of Cuba, bating the honesty of the thing, would be advantageous both to the Cubans and the people of the United States. But it adds:

Much of the Northern emigration which otherwise would be tempted south, will transfer their destination to Cuba. That island will forthwith be the scene of Yankee adventurers, experiments and speculations of all sorts, which will astonish the Cubans who have invited their fate. Its political occupation will involve a heavy additonal expense. It will demand a large addition to our military and revenue force, and this is but the beginning of acquisitions from the Antilles. The Dominicans in Hayti are already making overtures for annexation, and probably in a few years we may absorb island after island, until we get possession of all the groupe. It will be a troublesome acquisition—but one thing, to-wit: It will make the collection of high tariffs impossible, except at an expense which will consume the proceeds.

Proposed Ovation to Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.

A paper was put in circulation to-day for signatures to an invitation to Governor Burnside, asking him to accept a public ovation, owing to alleged aspersions of the first regiment in the battle of Bull Run, by Senator Sprague.

The river that looked so beautiful an hour since is still to be seen; but it is the river of death!"

AN ACT

To Incorporate the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, Section 1. That Sewell L. Fremont, of Wilmington, Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, Ed. K. Proctor, of Robeson, Thos. G. Benars, of Brunswick, Sol. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, O. T. Murphy, of Sampson, Owen R. Kenan, of Duplin, E. W. Fenwill, of Onslow, T. S. Memory, of Columbus, F. W. Foster, T. D. McDowell and John Edwards, of Bladen, James C. Munn, George B. French, L. G. Estes, Henry Nutt, H. H. Robinson, G. W. Williams, Jas. S. Cannon, S. D. Wallace, J. W. Atkinson, John E. Lippitt and Roger Moore, of Wilmington, or any 10 of them and their associates and successors now associated, organized and known as the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, having for its object the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce and Mechanical Arts in that section of the country, of which Wilmington is the commercial centre, be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, may purchase, acquire, hold and transfer real and personal estates, may use and enforce their present Constitution and By-laws, may alter or amend the same as they may deem necessary and proper, from time to time, for governing the affairs of the corporation, and may do all other acts and things which in law a body politic and corporate may of right do—not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 2. That the County of New Hanover be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to aid said Corporation by donating or selling the said Corporation lands suitable for a fair ground on such terms as the Commissioners of said County may deem proper.

Sec. 3. That the City of Wilmington is hereby authorized and empowered to aid the said Corporation to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars by donation or loan, by endorsing the bonds of the Corporation. *Provided, however*, that no such donation, loan or endorsement shall be made until the question of making the same shall have been determined affirmatively by a majority of the legal voters of the said city at an election to be held for that purpose, under such regulations as the Mayor and Aldermen of said city shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. That this act is hereby declared a public act, and shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall remain in force for the period of ninety years.

Ratified this 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE
RALEIGH, April 12, 1869.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

Natural Resources of Corsica.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, in his letters to the New York World, gives the following account of the natural riches and salubrity of the island of Corsica:

"Above the region of chestnuts is that of the live oak; then the big larches, 150 feet high; then the beech and birch; and then the ever-during snows. In saying so much for the chestnut, it would be unfair to omit the olive. The tree does not grow here so large as on the Riviera coast, but it is very productive. If there were one tithe of the expense and time put upon the olive here as on the coast, the yield would be immense. The olive requires care and skill; the luchosi, who are mere laborers, do not give these. All the care given to the olives is by the women. The olive requires water, and water here can only be had by directing it into reservoirs and thence to the roots of the trees. The olive is indigenous to Corsica. Birds bear the stones about the isle. These little olive-planters are almost as thick as the leaves in which they hide and carol. When these bird-borne seeds grow up they are called 'savage olives.' Not many years ago the authorities took a census of the savages. They then numbered twelve millions. Two years ago Corsica showed at a fair 250 different specimens of olive oil. Were this land in America, with its sweet sun and energy of soil, as yet unworn by tilling, what a revenue it would bring! How many of these young 'savages' would be civilized! How they would set off—æsthetically speaking—with their sombre green the pale pink blossoms of the almond and the gorgeous pink of the peach! How the rich verdure and golden fruit of orange and lemon would contrast with the foliage of that tree which has been made sacred by its memories of Olivet and the Holy Land! How the endless macchie, the myrtle tree, the arbutus, with its red, ripe berry, and the laurustinus, instead of furnishing material for cooking, would make this island a magnificent bouquet, worthy to be laid before the Olympians! Yet many of these fragrant and beautiful plants are being made into—charcoal. The bright, blue flags of smoke which float here and there upon the mountain sides proceed from the carbon-makers. The heavy-laden carts we meet have their sacks full of black diamonds—for is not carbon of the diamond? The cuisine of France, so celebrated, is lighted by the coals which are made from the most aromatic plants known to the sun and earth. But work is not in this people. Out of two millions and a quarter of acres of which Corsica is composed it is estimated that only *one-six-hundredth* part is under cultivation. In a land where the seasons are one—even as the sun is one—and where perpetual vegetable life is the law, the great body of the 250,000 people of the island are content with chestnuts and the memory of Paoli, goat's curd, and the glory of Napoleon! Instead of soldiers everywhere seen, we might see less goatherds, more shepherds, and still more laborers in vineyards and around olives. In the elder day Rome was mistress here. There are innumerable traces of her power and greatness. Witness the ruins, coins, aqueducts and theatres! This isle then had 2,000,000 of people. Now the laborers are imported and the French Government pay ten dollars to help Corsica while she gets one in revenue! Yet the isle is rich in so much undeveloped wealth. Not to speak of wines and woods, olives and oranges; its granite, its marbles, its porphyry—all precious stones, incident to its mountains—are here found in abundance. Lead is found at Barbaggio. But there are two things lacking—capital and enterprise. Now that Corsica is being recommended by eminent physicians as health resort, even superior to the Riviera of Italy and France, travelers will come.—They will observe. They will print their observations. Already my eminent friend Dr. Ribton, of Ajacco, has published a well written volume, full of facts and deductions, showing the advantages of Corsica over all the world for its climatic and remedial influences in pulmonary disorders. Hitherto the island has been so far aloof from the ordinary routes of travel that few have observed even what has fallen under my eye. I think the very wildness, not to say inaccessibility, of these mountains (before the days of French engineering), with their great forests and ready subsistence, have had much to do in forming the Corsican character. They have left Corsica fifty years behind its neighbors. The people are made hardy, independent, and defiant, but vengeful and lazy. But they were full of heroes. Della Rocco, Sampriero, Paoli, Napoleon—a constellation—and, I may add (for I have seen him, yet alive, in his own garden, where his great General, Napoleon, planted lemons and wandered when a boy), General Sebastian—these illustrate the martial daring and obstinate character of the Corsican. The people are very proud of these names. But for Napoleon, they say, they would not now be a part of France. Indeed, it is common to hear them say: France did not annex Corse—Corse annexed France!

STATE NEWS

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—His Honor Judge Brooks of the U. S. District Court has kindly sent us the following list of bankrupts discharged since our last report:

Chatham—H. C. Horton, Abner Brown, R. R. Moore, R. G. Frazier, Ruffin M. Jones, John Wesley Benjaman.

Nash—Worral P. Walker, W. A. J. Langley.

Orange—John Leathers.

Wake—James Bashferd, and Rufus Upchurch.

Mecklenburg—William Boyd, Leonard H. Smith and Thomas W. Sparrow.

Union—William L. Rone, Thomas R. Magill and John J. M. Heath.

Ral. *Standard.*

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated at the University of Virginia on the 13th. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in describing the exercises speaks as follows of two young North Carolinians: "The orator of the occasion, Mr. C. F. McKesson, of Morganton, N. C., was then presented to the audience, and for forty minutes entertained them with some of the choicest flowers of poetry and lofty flights of fancy. As an evidence of the manner in which the address was received, it may be remarked that there was a general expression of regret at its brevity, few believing it to have exceeded twenty minutes. The main idea throughout the address was to prove that man is the creature of his surroundings, and that the influence of woman and religion were the controlling circumstances in a man's future greatness and excellence.

The good order that prevailed throughout the evening, and lack of confusion, so general on such occasions, are due mainly to the good sense and manliness of the committee of arrangements under the chairmanship of Mr. Z. S. Fulmore of North Carolina.

AN ACT MAKING THE ACT OF GOING MASKED, DISGUISED OR PAINTED A FELONY.—*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:* Section 1. Any person who shall disguise himself by painting his face, or by wearing any mask or any other device for the concealment of the face or person with intent to terrify or frighten any citizen or the community, or part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine or imprisonment in the county jail, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons either singly or in association with each other, who being disguised or masked or otherwise concealed in the manner described in the preceding section, shall commit any trespass or act by force or violence, which is now a misdemeanor by any statute of this State, or at common law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year or more than ten years,

Sec. 3. This act shall go into effect on its ratification and the Governor shall cause the same to be published immediately.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY—SECOND DAY, April 15.—The Presbytery met and spent a season in devotional exercises. Several additional Ministers and Ruling Elders appeared and took their seats. Messrs. Wyche and Hundson, ministers of the M. E. Church being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. The former Agent for the Bible Society for this State, made an interesting report in relation to the policy and operations of that institution. Several items on the docket were disposed of. Pittsboro' was chosen as the place of the next meeting, and 15th September the time. An interesting discussion sprung up in the afternoon in regard to the representation of the Churches in the Presbytery. Commissioners to the General Assembly were nominated. Rev. A. G. Hughes, of the Hawfield's Church, will preach this evening in Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

M. A. BLEDSOE VS. STATE.—This was a case brought before his Honor, Judge Watts, the present week, by Mr. Bledsoe, for supplies furnished the Insane Asylum, on orders issued by the late Superintendent, Dr. C. E. Fisher. It seems that Mr. B. applied to the Legislature for an act authorizing the Treasurer to pay the claim. The committee on Claims, to whom the matter was referred, reported they had no doubt of the correctness of the claim as set up by Mr. B., but the magnitude of the amount, being $50,000 in Confederate money, induced the committee to recommend that it be referred to the Supreme Court. This course was taken and Mr. B. appeared before the Court, and proved the justness of his claim to the satisfaction of the Court. The matter was then referred to Mr. W. H. Bagley, Clerk of the Court, for further investigation, and Mr. Bagley, on satisfactory evidence, scaled the account down to something over $11,000; whereupon the Court sent the case down to his honor, Judge Watts, before whom it was tried the present week, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Bledsoe, for $12,000, and now, at the next meeting of the General Assembly, that body will pass an act authorizing the Treasurer to pay.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHICKEN FIGHT.—All arrangements have been effected for the next contest between the North Carolina and Virginia chickens, it having been decided that the main is to be fought in Weldon on the first Wednesday in June next. We understand that many of the best chickens upon both sides will be brought into the contest, and it may with safety be said that the occasion will draw together a large number of the lovers of the sport from Southside Virginia and Eastern North Carolina, and also from the North, New Jersey in particular.

The Virginia chickens, when well handled and no "foul play," will make a fight that will astonish the "tar-heels" and lighten their purses considerably. Look out, boys!—Norfolk *Journal.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The following extraordinary marriage notice was furnished us yesterday evening, and positively occurred in this county yesterday morning:

Married, on the morning of the 13th instant, at the Poorhouse in Halifax county, N. C., by C. N. Webb, Esq., Mr. David Johnson, of Halifax, N. C., to Miss Nellie Alkerson, formerly of Lunenburg county, Va.

The happy bride was a youthful maiden of only *ninety-two* winters on the 26th of December last, and the groom was a blooming boy in his eighty-ninth year. We wish them a happy honeymoon, and trust they may live to a ripe old age.—Roanoke *News.*

MORE SALE OF STOCKS.—W. W. Holden, President, and S. S. Ashley, Secretary, of the Board of Public Instruction, advertise that bids for six hund

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869

Carpet-Baggery in Massachusetts.

Ex-Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, having been nominated by President GRANT to the Boston Naval Office, a most lucrative position, causes the Boston Radical papers to utter an indignant howl at such disgraceful carpet-bagging. The *Evening Transcript*, especially, is exceedingly angry that this man, whose election in New Hampshire "was secured by the aid of funds contributed by Boston Radicals" (a statement denied with virtuous indignation when charged at the time by Democratic papers,) should carpet-bag down to Boston to get an office which belongs to some Bostonian. "It discloses," says the *Transcript*, "the essential meanness and greediness of the small class of New Hampshire politicians to which he belongs."

The New York *World*, in noticing this tempest in a teapot says, "All this because one poor carpet-bagger bags from an adjacent State into Massachusetts! Nothing is said about the thousands of needy and scoundrelly adventurers who have swarmed from Massachusetts, like so many lice, upon the South, and who went there only to bag what plunder, in the way of offices and spoils, could be picked up. But it seems that carpet-baggery, which is deemed a good thing at the South, is a bad thing in Massachusetts."

The Bench and Bar.

We publish this morning a strong denunciation of the "late public demonstrations of political partisanship by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State," by the bar of North Carolina. It has been signed several months, and some of those who thus desired to recall the judiciary to the high standard which it occupied in former times, have already passed from the scene of action. This delay was occasioned by the excitement of the times. The bar desired that the paper should have no party aspect, and its publication was postponed until after all the elections. It is now given as a free will offering of every lover of the State.

This solemn paper, coming from more than one hundred members of the North Carolina bar, is singularly appropriate at the present time. If unavailing to reclaim the character of our Judiciary, it is a manly and timely protest against the evil practices which must destroy its usefulness and damn its name. It was a just and beautiful thought, to borrow the idea of a venerable and distinguished member of the Wilmington bar upon a late public occasion, which gave to the Judiciary as its characteristic emblem, the name of that exquisitely delicate animal whose snowy coat cannot be soiled without producing death. The Ermine dies if its spotless robe be once contaminated, and so the slightest contact with aught unclean, is fatal to the Judge. It has been the proud boast of North Carolinians that no spot had stained the judicial ermine of the State, but that it had fallen upon successive shoulders, pure and stainless. Our Judiciary has been our chief pride—far removed from all corrupting influences. Living in an atmosphere high above the disturbing currents of fear or favor, it has heretofore looked down with calm and unruffled serenety on the conflicts of parties, individuals and sects—the passionless embodiment of Justice. TAYLOR, HALL, CAMERON, HENDERSON, MURPHY, NORWOOD, CALDWELL, DANIEL, TOOMER, GASTON, NASH—we speak only of the dead—no abler or purer men have been vouchsafed by Heaven to the people of any State or country. If in the language of Chief Justice MARSHALL, "Heaven has no punishment for a sinning people so great as a corrupt, because a dependent, judiciary," so there is no blessing like a pure and upright, because an independent judiciary.

Such has been the bench of North Carolina. When the bar witnesses the judges forgetting their own duties and the proud history of their predecessors, and entering the political arena, it is well that they sound the note of alarm, and interpose their influence to awaken in the minds of the judges a due sense of the dangers to public liberty, the sacrifice of their own and their State's reputation, and the prostration of the high and honorable stations which they occupy. We thank these gentlemen, in behalf of the people of the State, for their manly and timely warning.

Southern Recuperation.

Congress has done its utmost to retard Southern recuperation. Bad laws and worse officers have been forced upon us to our material and social injury. Confusion and anarchy have spent their fury, and Southern energy and exterprise have been partially eclipsed, but are fast passing from under the cloud. The advantages which the South holds out to the settler and capitalist; the peaceful character of its citizens; their regard for and obedience to the laws; their determination to rise superior to the passions and persecutions of the hour, are slowly but surely working out the problem of Southern recuperation. Immigration to the South is beginning to be seriously agitated at the North, finding no limit by the boundaries, political or social, that ordinarily circumscribe other questions which agitate the public mind.

We publish elsewhere an article from the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, which shows that the Northern people are beginning to be told facts in regard to our section which they ought to know, and which have not heretofore been presented to them in channels which could either reach their eyes or touch their hearts. This paper is owned and edited by Senator ANTHONY, and however much he may differ from his colleague, Senator SPRAGUE, the first teaches in theory what the latter puts in practice. The inducements which the South holds out to the Northern settler Senator ANTHONY admits in words and Senator SPRAGUE in works. Both facts go far to demonstrate that the advantages which the South offers for actual settlers and for the investment of capital are becoming known and acknowledged in quarters which formerly were disposed not to admit them.

Our people should not fail to press, systematically and judiciously, this advantage. Many thousands of the best people of the North have visited our section during the past winter, and in most instances their travels were for other objects than those of pleasure and health. We trust and believe that most were delighted with the people and country, and that not a few will return for the purpose of investment. We must not be idle in the meantime. There will surely be a great influx of capital and settlers into the South from the North next Fall. We must not be behind other portions of the country. We must speak out, and not lose advantages by delay. No effort to make known the inducements which our immediate section hold out should be spared. If we do not direct attention to them we certainly cannot expect others to do so for us. If we fall behind in the race of recuperation, and for wealth, the fault will be in ourselves, for Nature has been most lavish in her favors. "'Tis in ourselves that we are thus, or thus."

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad—Tribute of Respect.

We are permitted to make the following extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad in regard to the death of C. C. Henderson, of Lincoln county, a member of the Board.

We learn that Mr. B. H. Sumner, of Lincoln, was unanimously elected Director in place of Mr. Henderson:

The following tribute to a departed member is unanimously adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the Journal:

The vacant seat of our Board admonishes us that the Angel of Death has been in our midst, since we were last assembled. Charles Cotesworth Henderson, the Director for Lincoln county, has been summoned to another sphere, and in this critical juncture the benefit of his counsel is denied us. This loss, not only we, his surviving associates, but the Company itself must lament and deplore. In its inception he proved one of the most active pioneers of this great work, and has continued throughout all its trials a most steadfast and watchful friend. Both by precept and example, by ardent words and shining deeds, has he zealously illuminated the difficult path of progress and success. His untiring devotion won the applause of all his colaborers, and they evinced unwavering appreciation of his sterling worth, by annually selecting him as one of the stewards of their interests. Always present whenever possible, he has ever proved valuable in council by his forecast and experience, his manly firmness and moral independence. But it is not this Company only, but the community must also feel his loss. His influence and example, his practical energy, his encouraging voice and sound advice will be sorely missed by those with whom he lived and labored. In all his varied relations with his fellowmen he has acquired their profound respect and enjoyed their unbounded esteem. His especial friends well knew that he was sincere, and true, candid, frank, and ingenuous.

In domestic life he lived a tender and devoted husband, a fond and indulgent father, and a kind affectionate brother. We can but condole with the afflicted members of his family, and do hereby, in their imperfect way, tender to them our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the President transmit a copy of this record to the family of the deceased, and cause the same to be published in the papers of the State.

Annexation of Canada.

The Boston *Post* says: "The whisper that we catch about trading off the Alabama claims for Canada carries much plausibility with it, and there are not a few who would be satisfied with an exchange of such a character. But we should hope that the claimants might fare better, whether themselves or by their posterity, than the claimants under the French spoilations have done. There is evidence that certain of the provinces, as for instance Nova Scotia, are quite willing to accept the necessity of the situation, nor do we believe that the entire Confederation would refuse to subscribe to the proposal very soon after it should be made. Public sentiment in Egland has greatly changed on the subject of Canada, if we may judge from the tone of the London press; and it would occasion but little surprise to find everything suddenly made smooth and easy for the contemplated transfer.

Spain and Cuba.

The statement is made, says the Albany *Journal*, that General Prim will come out to Cuba as Captain-General. Caballero de Roda, who had been named in this connection, remaining in Spain to take care of the Carlists, and those who organized resistance to conscription. The statement is singular, and will not readily be accepted as true. Prim now occupies, as a member of the Directory, one of the highest positions in Spain. He takes a leading and conspicuous part in all measures looking to the establishment of a Constitutional monarchy. It was he who was chiefly instrumental in precipitating revolution, and who has been credited with most of the measures since adopted by the Ministry. In withdrawing to Cuba, he would take a subordinate place and one separating him from the controversies and struggles attending the new development. A willingness to do so could have only one explanation. He has discovered, perhaps, that opposition to the liberal movement is a mistake, that the people will not be satisfied to receive one form of monarchy, in exchange for another, no worse; that the attempt to establish the new regime will be attended with fearful struggles, bloodshed, and possible overthrow of all who are prominent in making it. Such considerations might lead him to desire absence from the theatre of strife. If Prim becomes Captain General of Cuba, the political world will take it as a confession that the plans of the Ministry are likely to end in disaster.

California.

The New York *Herald* says that people often exclaim with pride, New York is a great State, Ohio is a great State, and so on; but none of the citizens of our republic have cause to speak as exultingly in this way as the Californians. California is truly a great, a wonderful State, if we look at her surprising growth and astonishing productions. We were led to make this remark by noticing the news from San Francisco about the export of wheat and flour from that port. There are sixty-six vessels now *en route* to Great Britain from San Francisco with cargoes aggregating one million seven hundred thousand sacks of wheat, besides eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports with a hundred and sixty-six thousand sacks, and ten vessels for Rio Janeiro with fifty-one thousand barrels of flour. The California wheat and flour now afloat for China and other countries is valued at four million of dollars. This is the country that twenty years ago was a barren waste, and that twenty years ago when it began to be settled by mining adventurers, was regarded as being unfit for agriculture and only valuable for its minerals. It has within this short period become not only a great exporting country for grain and flour, but it furnishes the best in the markets of the world and obtains the highest price. All this, too, in addition to its vast production of the precious metals, wool and other articles. Nearly all the vegetable productions of the the temperate zone, and even some of those that are semi-tropical, are grown there larger, finer in quality and more abundantly than in many of the most favored countries on the globe. There is a population now of not less, perhaps, than four to five hundred thousand, and San Francisco has grown within twenty years from a small village to be a princely city with over a hundred thousand inhabitants. Almost every climate is embraced within the limits of the State, and nowhere can one be found more healthful, agreeable or invigorating. But astonishing as the growth of California has been, its future must be more so. With the completion of the Pacific railroad and the rapidly developing trade and intercourse with China, Japan and Asia generally, we may confidently expect a growth in population, commerce and wealth that will far exceed anything known in the history of the world. The Golden Gate, as the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco is appropriately and beautifully called, will be the entrance for the teeming millions of Chinese and other Asiatics, and of a stupendous commerce. San Francisco will be, on the Pacific side of the Continent, what New York is on this, and will become at no distant day the second city of America. Indeed, it would be difficult to conjecture what the future of that city or of that wonderful country will be. The people there may well say California is a great State and be proud of it.

"In Transit."

We direct attention to the interesting letter of our ubiquitous correspondent this morning. It has been his aim in his travels to direct public attention to North Carolina enterprises. His description of the works of the Rock Island Woolen Mills gives our people some conception of the extent of that undertaking, and we hope will be the means of introducing their goods into more general use in this section.

County Agricultural Societies.

We are glad to know that some interest is manifested in the question of forming and sustaining Agricultural Societies in several of the counties in this section of the State. We believe that New Hanover was the pioneer in this matter, and we are pleased to state that the County Society is in a flourishing condition. It has been chartered by the Legislature, and it is sustained by wide-awake and live farmers. Much has already been accomplished by this Society, for from it grew the idea of establishing a District Society, which has already culminated in the foundation and incorporation of an Association which is destined to have a wholesome influence upon agriculture in this section.

What has been done by the New Hanover Society is only the beginning of what will be accomplished when other county organizations have been formed, and their strength is united in a common association, bringing together all who are directly or indirectly interested in the industrial pursuits of our section.

In view of the certainty of the permanent establishment of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and the annual recurrence of their Fairs, we would urge upon the citizens of every county within the scope of its territory to form County Societies at once, the better to enable each county to be properly represented in the meetings of the Association, and to compete with its neighbors in the articles for exhibition. It will not do to rely upon individual enterprise. There must be associated efforts. County pride must be stimulated, or it must expect to be distanced in the generous rivalry which these exhibitions will engender. We hope our citizens will not lose sight of the importance of home organizations, or suppose their necessity is done away with by the formation of a general association.

Seeds of Discord.

The *Standard*, in replying to a statement of a correspondent of the New York *Times* that there was a division in the Republican party in this State, quotes the trite saying, "One has to go from home to hear news!" Yet the next article but one in the same paper informs the public that Mr. Bowman, of Mitchell, has received a testimonial signed by twenty-one members of the Legislature, and by Mr. Pou, and Mr. McDonald, expressing their appreciation of his course concerning the school bill. Mr. Bowman's successful opposition to the party effort to *permit* mixed schools and to provide a fat job for certain members of the carpet-bag wing in publishing "loyal" school books, was very offensive to French, Estes, Downing and others of that stripe. French, Hayes, and others of the carpet-bag wing denounced as weak-kneed the native members of their party, and announced their political deaths.—But the fact of the testimonial shows what feeling had been created and to what extent Mr. Bowman's course had been endorsed.

Any attempt to disguise the patent fact that there is a division in the ranks of the Radical party in North Carolina is ridiculous and dishonest. Not only do the two wings differ greatly as to measures, but the most watchful jealousy exists in regard to the division of spoils. The native Radicals, alarmed at the influence of their Northern friends over their Governor, and the success which attended their aspirations for office, commenced with complaints, then with united efforts to check this growing power of the carpet-bagger.—From a leader in the Legislature and the conscience keeper of the Governor, the Northern Radical has lost his wonted influence, and already there are none to do him reverence. A short time in the Senate, a disgraceful and temporary trace in the Judiciary, his course will soon be run. Heaton and Deweese must give way to the negro, and thus will end the official connection of the carpet-bagger with the higher positions in North Carolina. We are not prepared to say that the State will be benefited by the change, but we speak only of the certain tendency of affairs. We would possibly sympathise with that wing which Holden opposed, as we can hardly believe his friendship and support could be obtained by any honest or honorable consideration.

Six or seven Railroad Presidents have already been elected or appointed directly under the control of the Governor, and every one of them were of the native wing of the party. In one instance, at least, the congregation have spoken out in church. The Cumberland Radicals have denounced the election of A. J. Jones as President of the Western Railroad, and threaten direful consequences. This will doubtless be followed by the election of Sloan (how suggestive these two names are to be sure) as President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and then the lines will be drawn.

All the Federal offices of any moment have been conferred upon scalawags, and others doubtless will be. We are inclined to believe that the carpet bagger will soon regret his liberality in having the disabilities of some of these ambitious men removed. He may be persuaded after awhile that other motives than "loyalty" moved them to ask Congress for their healing clemency.

Well, we are not much interested in their squabble. We do not see how North Carolina is to gain by the success of one or the other of these factions. They are all bad enough. Individuals there may be among both who will not steal, and we hope that honest men will have the handling of public money. Farther than this we cannot go nor do we care.

THE RAPE CASE.—The investigation of the case of Wm. B. Rogers, charged with committing a rape upon the person of Sarah Matthews, attracted a large crowd of spectators. A number of witnesses were examined, including Mrs. Matthews herself. At the close of the examination Justice McQuigg proceeded to discharge the prisoner, justly concluding that the evidence did not tend to show that a rape had been committed.

The whole affair was simply ludicrous, and the only injury the accused suffered, besides his imprisonment, was in exposing a little private transaction which no man could desire to have brought to light. He seems scarcely as much to blame in the matter as the woman—it was at her urgent solicitation that he took her to the Sound; and he seemed in no manner desirous to take her. She had promised to pay him for his trouble; and after the transaction, by her testimony, "he allowed that he was paid," and this she also "allowed," and seemed to be so thoroughly convinced of the fact that no effort to further compensate him was made. So kindly even were her feelings towards him that, on their arrival at her father's house the next morning, she graciously presided at the breakfast board and served with coffee the man who had "raped" her, and even condescended to ask if he would take "sweetning" in it. And so her indignation was not brought out until four or five days afterwards when she returned to the city, was visited by her husband, with whom she had previously quarreled, was whipped by him, told that he knew of the transaction, was made to confess and finally to prosecute for rape.

OUR CHARLOTTE CORRESPONDENCE.

Growth and Manufacture of Wool—Its Importance—Charlotte—Rock Island Woolen Mills.

Dear Editors:—I dislike to take my leave of Charlotte without adverting to a subject which is so closely connected with the future of North Carolina that from our present stand-point we can only see a few of the dawning rays of its glorious day. And that subject is the growth and manufacture of wool. I wish that every farmer in North Carolina could read and attentively consider the article of Prof. Blake, of Davidson College, on the subject of wool-raising. If we have a "State Agricultural Society," call on them to publish and circulate it everywhere. Our own noble little New Hanover Association might take the matter in hand and lead in the good work of circulating knowledge on the subject. It is a lamentable fact that in all North Carolina there is not a flock of sheep used for raising fine wool for market; there are only three flocks in South Carolina, while in Georgia the wool crop is second in value to the cotton. This is the result of careful inquiry, and if it is not exact, let those who know better give the public the points.

Cannot our State raise the grasses necessary to sustain sheep? Shurely she can! from the mountains almost to the seaboard! The Catawba Valley and the surrounding hills in its whole length produces the "Kentucky blue grass" spontaneously, and clover can be raised in most parts of the State. "Gold grows under the hoof of the sheep," is the old Scotch proverb, and could be proven by thousands if they would but seek the necessary instruction. Why, dear editors, would you believe it, here in this little thriving city—this Atlanta of North Carolina—is a factory consuming 26,000 pounds of wool every month, and they have to buy nearly every pound of it in Northern markets, while the products are sold mostly to our own people. Ask all your farmer readers to look at it again; ask the old ladies, who are groaning over their home made fabrics, if it would not be better to raise a few sheep and send the wool here to exchange for the very superior goods of this factory? Thus letting their husbands and sons appear in goods of beautiful and superior finish, at the same time enriching their lands and making them easier for those husbands and sons to work. I have a sublime confidence in the practical good sense of the women of our State. Since we have seen them tried in all the difficult circumstances of the late war, rising superior to all trials and afflictions, why may we not rely on them to give their aid, yea, to lead in the crowning work of making North Carolina the pride of this Continent.

Through the courtesy of the owners, and with a competent guide, I was escorted through the Rock Island Woolen Mills, and saw everything "from turret to foundation stone," and came away wondering that so little was known of it in our State. The building is situated near the track of the North Carolina Railroad, four stories high, and of extensive dimensions. There is an air of strength, solidity and ability to do good hard work about every part of it, and there is hardly room for spectators to pass about among the wheels and bands, and buzzing engines of every kind. In fact I think the convenience of "loafers" has not been considered by the proprietors. The upper story contains the spinners, the next lower the carders, the second floor the looms, the ground floor the dyeing machiney and various others for fulling, folding, cleaning, &c., and the engine is in an outer room, not part of the main building, so that it might blow into a thousand fragments without materially affecting the building. But, in fact, there is no danger of any such thing occurring, as the boiler is a "Harrison" of the first quality, which I can no better describe than by saying that it is composed of a quantity of ten inch bomb shells, which boil each gallon of water separately and feed the steam directly to the engine without the aid of steam drums, dome, or any such thing.

The man who invented the spinning machine began the work to aid his daughter "Jinnie," who had to spin for his family; hence when it was completed he called it "Jinnie," which was corrupted to "Jenny," which is a corruption of "Jennet." The man who made the next improvemet, not knowing the derivation of the term, called his machine a "Jack," and an additional improver called his improvement a "mule," so that the spinning "mule" is the great machine of this day. There is an immense room full of spinning "mules."

The factory has eleven one hundred inch Crompton looms, thirty-two Jencks' six treadle looms, and twenty-eight more are putting up. Or, as wool machinery is always rated by "sets," they have six complete sets of wool machinery, and their production is from one thousand to twelve hundred yards of cassimeres per day, enough to make four hundred pair of pantaloons or two hundred and fifty coats. The goods are from all wool cassimeres, with double and twisted all wool warps, fit to adorn a Broadway dandy, down to the strong, heavy, durable jeans, so much liked by our own people, and so cheap as to be within the reach of the poorest. Every yard is guaranteed by the proprietors, and they are seeking to sell direct to the merchants of the South. They give notice that purchasers can return all goods not coming up to their representation.

I have consumed my allotted space and must close, though really unwilling to do so. I could say a hundred things more about this factory alone. Let me conclude by urging that this noble home enterprise meet with the favor of our merchants, and for the good of the State that they give a trial to these and to all of our home manufacturers before sending abroad.

Yours as ever,

IN TRANSIT.

FARM YARD MANURE--WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF APPLYING THEM.

Within the past few years a new method of applying manure for hoed crops has been frequently and strongly advocated in the columns of the Country Gentleman, both by its editors and correspondents.—This new method recommends that the winter-made manure be kept through the summer till some time in autumn, and then carted to the green sward and evenly spread, there to remain upon the surface of the land till plowed in in the spring; and it has been stated that one cord of manure so applied will give as great a yield of corn as two or three cords put upon the land just before the corn is planted. The practice of many good farmers in different sections of the country goes far to substantiate the correctness of the above statement.

The great mass of farmers are proverbially conservative—slow to adopt any innovations in their long-established farm practices—content in these matters to "let well enough alone"; but, cautious as they are, when satisfied of the worth of a real improvement in any branch of farm culture over the old method, they have the good sense to adopt the new one. I will give an illustration of this:

There has been in successful operation at Sandy Springs, Maryland, for twenty or more years, a farmers' club at which agricultural questions are proposed and discussed, and at the close of the discussion a vote is taken. A record is kept of the doings of their club meetings. In 1852 the question was asked, "What is the best way of using barn-yard manure?" Answer: "Plow it under this fall for next spring's crop." "Should it be left spread on the surface, or plowed under directly?" Club equally divided. But in August of the next year, the majority favored hauling out manure on the sod now and leaving it spread to plow under in the spring for corn. On this important question the majority in favor of leaving barn-yard manure spread on the surface increased from year to year, so that in 1859 sixteen out of seventeen farmers present preferred surface manuring.

Now it seems to me that the experience of these Maryland farmers does much towards settling this important question relative to the application of manures for the corn crop; and in my view there are many other advantages connected with this system, and only one objection—that of plowing in the spring.

Let the winter-made manure remain in the barn-cellar or under cover if possible, and if hogs could be kept upon it the better. The manure, straw, &c., in the yard should be put in large heaps (and if covered with muck or loam, all the better), to remain in the yard till carted on the newly-inverted sod in autumn, which should be done soon after the land is plowed.—The manure should be evenly spread, and worked into the soil with the cultivator or harrow. By such a course there would be no "breaking up" of grass land in the spring, no carting of heavy green manure over muddy roads and deep-rutted fields in early spring; there would be little or no loss of manure by evaporation or leaching; the fertilizing qualities of the manure would become pretty equally distributed through the soil, so that every little rootlet would get its share of ready-prepared food. The plants on such a prepared soil, from their first appearance above it, exhibit wide, dark-green, rich-looking leaves—the reverse of the yellow, sickly-looking corn in an adjoining field, where all the manure was buried eight or ten inches beneath the sod. By plowing and manuring (for the corn crop) in the autumn, all that is necessary to prepare the land in the spring is to give it a thorough cultivation with an implement (not a spike-toothed harrow) that will penetrate and pulverize the soil from four to six inches deep.

But here some may ask, "Will there not be much loss by the leaking out of the fertilizing ingredients of the manure from October till May?" If the soil contains a fair proportion of fine loam, and a small per centage of clay, there would be no loss of manure. This important fact has been fully demonstrated by many carefully-conducted experiments by Professors Way, Liebig, and many other scientific investigators. To sum up the matter in a few words, it was found that the clay or aluminous portions of soils possess the power of chemically combining with not only the gaseous compounds of decomposing animal matters, but also with the alkalies, ammonia, potash, soda, magnesia, &c. This, said Professor Way, is a very wonderful property of soil, and appears to be an express provision of nature. "A power," he remarks, "is here found to reside in soils by virtue of which not only is rain unable to wash out of them those soluble ingredients forming a necessary condition of vegetation, but even those compounds, when introduced artificially by manures, are laid hold of and fixed in the soil to the absolute exclusion of any loss either by rain or evaporation." That the views thus expressed are substantially correct, I think we have the most abundant proof. That bountiful provision of nature which treasures up in the soil, unwashed for unlimited periods of time the fertilizing ingredients so necessary to the growth and maturity of vegetable life, marks unmistakably the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.—*Levi Bartlett, in the Country Gentleman.*

For the Journal.

The undersigned, present or former members of the Bar of North Carolina, have witnessed the late public demonstrations of political partisanship, by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, with profound regret and unfeigned alarm for the purity of the future administration of the laws of the land.

Active and open participation in the strife of political contests, by *any* Judge of the State, so far as we recollect, or history or tradition has informed us, was unknown to the people until the late exhibitions. To say that these were wholly unexpected, and that a prediction of them by the wisest amongst us would have been spurned as incredible, would not express half of our astonishment or the painful shocks suffered by our feelings when we saw the humiliating fact accomplished.

Not only did we not anticipate it, but we thought it was impossible to be done in our day. Many of us have passed through political times almost as excited as those of to-day; and most of us, recently through one more excited, but never before have we seen the Judges of the Supreme Court, singly or *en masse*, moved from that becoming propriety so indispensable to secure the respect of the people, and throwing aside the ermine, rush into the mad contest of politics under the excitement of drums and flags.

From the unerring lessons of the past we are assured that a Judge who openly and publicly displays his political party zeal, renders himself unfit to hold the "balance of justice," and that whenever an occasion may offer to serve his fellow partisan, he will yield to the temptation and the "wavering balance" shake.

It is a natural weakness in man, that he who warmly and publicly identifies himself with a political party, will be tempted to uphold the party which upholds him; and all experience teaches us that a partisan Judge cannot be safely trusted to settle the great principles of a political constitution, while he reads and studies the books of its laws under the banners of a party.

Unwilling that our silence should be construed into an indifference to the humiliating spectacle now passing around us, influenced solely by a spirit of love and veneration for the past purity which has distinguished the administration of the law in our State; and animated by the hope that the voice of the Bar of North Carolina will not be powerless to avert the pernicious example, which we have denounced, and to repress its contagious influence, we have, under a sense of solemn duty, subscribed and published this paper:

B F Moore,	William Eaton, Jr,
A S Merriman,	Edward Hall,
E J Warren,	Z B Vance,
John Kerr,	William T Dortch,
George Green,	F H Satterthwaite,
E G Haywood,	Ed Conigland,
Jos B Bachelor,	Jos J Davis,
G V Strong,	Asa Biggs,
Thomas Bragg,	L C Latham,
M W Ransom,	C M Cooke,
Spier Whitaker, Jr,	Wm F Green,
E T Branch,	J T Littlejohn,
W A Kerr,	M V Lanier,
Thomas N Hill,	John W Hays,
T S Sparrow,	T B Venable,
Richd Watt York,	J S Amis,
George Wortham,	L C Edwards,
G W Blount,	Wm K Barham,
John H Thorpe,	E H Plummer,
E H Bunn,	Wm A Jenkins,
Saml T Williams,	Walter A Montgomery,
A M Moore,	C W Spruill,
Oct Coke,	R B Watt,
Abner S Williams,	Jno H Dillard,
T E Skinner,	L Ruffin, Jr,
Willis Bagley,	A M Scales,
Thomas H Gilliam,	J A Gilmer,
James McMullen,	A J Boyd,
Thoms J Jarvis,	J I Scales,
Mills L Eure,	R H Wards,
John Gatling,	J T Morehead, Jr,
H A Gilliam,	M S Robins,
G H Gregory,	M McGehee,
J Edwin Moore,	James A Graham,
William F Martin,	Geo N Thompson,
Samuel P Hill,	L R Waddell,
E B Withers,	R G Lewis,
J E Boyd,	E S Parker,
G M Whiting,	J H Abell,
C M Busbee,	L W Humphrey,
H W Husted,	S Galloway,
J W Sharp,	W G Morrissey,
Henry R Bryan,	William Robinson,
Alex Justice,	Stephen W Isler,
M D W Stevenson,	C S Wooten,
John Hughes,	J W Edmondson,
W J Rosbury,	J F Wooten,
Jno W Dunham,	F C Roberts,
Jas S Woodard,	Jno N Washington,
Hugh F Murray,	Charles C Clark,
J E Shepherd,	E A Osborne,
Geo W Whitfield,	John E Brown,
J W Lancaster,	A Burwell,
Edward C Yellowley,	Loverd Eldridge,
Thomas J Hadley,	C B Sanders,
John S Harris,	Sion H Rogers,

A DRAMA IN HIGH LIFE.

The Moniteur Universel of Paris, of the 5th, publishes the following:

The inmates of the barracks of the Guards of Paris were shocked last Sunday by the report that the Commandant Thevel had committed suicide in his chambers.—On hearing the report of the pistol several persons hurried to the room and there discovered the body of the officer lying on the bed and a pistol by his side. A woman in *neglige* was in the room frantically calling for assistance. At first it was feared that the commandant had been assassinated, and the female, who proved to be a duchess, with whom he had been clandestinely connected for some six months, was arrested on suspicion, but soon released on bail. The greatest mystery prevails on the subject, but from evident traces of a struggle it is inferred that the duchess endeavored to prevent her paramour from committing the fatal deed. The funeral of the commandant took place without military honors and all the officers attending wore civilian's dress. The lady, whose sanity is feared for, has returned to the charge of her husband.

Popular Excitement in Portugal.

Portugal sympathises with the efforts which are being made across the border by the Spaniards in behalf of self-government. A military rising is looked for in Oporto, and the authorities are seriously alarmed and on the *qui vive*.

DOLLY.

A WESTERN DROVER'S STORY.

My name is Anthony Hunt. I am a drover, and I live miles and miles away upon the Western prairie. There wasn't a home within sight when we moved there, my wife and I, and now we havn't many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day, about ten years ago, I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some groceries and dry goods before I came back, and, above all, a doll for our youngest Dolly; she had never had a store doll of her own, only the rag babies her mother had made her.

Dolly could talk of nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me to "buy a big one." Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing, I hurried off to buy Dolly's doll. I found a large one, with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in paper, and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up. Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back, and eager to hear Dolly's prattle about her.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse or mare, and pretty well loaded.—Night set in before I was a mile from town, and settled down dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the wildest pit of road I know of. I could have felt my way through, I remembered it so well, and it was almost like feeling it when the storm that had been brewing broke, and the rain pelted in torrents; five miles, or may be six, from home yet, too.

I rode on as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice! I stopped short and listened—I heard it again. I called, and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing; all was dark as pitch. I got down and felt about in the grass—called again, and again was answered. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover and to have money about me. It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me.

I am not superstitious—not very; but how could a real child be out in the prairie in such a night, at such an hour? It might be more than human.

The bit of a coward that hides itself in most men showed itself to me then, and I was half inclined to run away, but once more I heard that cry, and said I:

"If any man's child is hereabouts, Anthony hunt is not the man to let it die."

I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under the hill, and groped that way. Sure enough, I found a little dripping thing that moaned and sighed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse, and the beast came to me, and I mounted, and tucked the little soaked thing under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mammy. It seemed tired to death, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep against my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them, and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake; but when I got into the door-yard I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dead fear of heart five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it, and saw the room full of neighbors, and my wife amidst them weeping.

When she saw me she hid her face.—"Oh, don't tell him," she said; "it will kill him."

"What is it, neighbors?" I cried.

And one said, "Nothing now, I hope.—What's that in your arms?"

"A poor, lost child," said I. "I found it on the road. Take it, will you, I've turned faint," and I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my little Dolly.

It was my darling, and none other, that I had picked up on the drenched road.

My little child had wandered out to meet "daddy" and the doll, while her mother was at work, and whom they were lamenting as one dead. I thanked Heaven on my knees before them all. It is not much of a story, neighbors, but I think of it often in the nights, and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help upon the road—the little baby cry, hardly louder than a squirrel's chirp.

That's Dolly yonder with her mother in the meadow, a girl worth saving—I think (but then I'm her father, and partial, maybe) the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

Important to Foreigners.

There has lately been established between the United States of America and the North German Bund, Luxemburg, Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemburg, Hesse, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway, a money order system, the advantages of which will be specially appreciated by our fellow-citizens of foreign birth. By this timely arrangement they are enabled to transfer to and from their relatives and friends in Europe the smallest sum of money, in the most reliable manner, without being subject to loss, debility, inconvenient or exhorbitant charges. The system is based upon a special contract between the Postoffice Department of the North German Bund on the one part, and the North German Lloyd, at Bremen, on the other part, the former agreeing to receive and pay out money at all the postoffices in the above named States, while the latter attends to receiving and paying out moneys in the principal cities of the United States. The plan adopted for its operation is much the same as that of our Government for the same object.

Senator Sprague.

A correspondent of the New York Herald has interviewed Senator Sprague on the subject of his late startling speeches.—He found the Senator in a loose dressing-gown, and lost in thought. Near him stood a tray, holding the Senator's abstemious fare of unbuttered toast and creamless coffee. The Senator says that he intends to keep at his work, and not to fold his arms and see the country go to the devil. He confesses to being crazy in the sense that all great reformers are crazy.—He is not bidding for the Presidency, and would not take it unless he was permitted to appoint whom he chose to office. In a big bundle of letters asking for copies of his late speeches, only two came from Rhode Island, where, he said, the truth about the great family monopoly was unpalatable. He was very uncomplimentary to his fellow Senators, styling Mr. Warner a "puke," Mr. Cattell a "mutton-head," Mr. Sherman a "telegraph pole," and so on. In conclusion, he said he was going home to recuperate this summer, and when Congress assembles his voice would again be heard "about the ears of those fellows up there at the capitol."

Miss Dalrymple, sister of Lord Hailes, was of dwarfish and deformed figure, while amiable and judicious above the average of her sex. Taking into view her beautiful place of residence and her large wealth, she remarked to a friend one day, "I can say for the honor of man, that I never got an offer in my life."—Chambers' Traditions of Edinburg.

GRANT ON THE WAR-PATH.

INTENTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO FORCE ISSUES ON THE CUBAN BUSINESS.

STARTLING REPORT.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

ANNEXATION PORTENDED.

&c., &c., &c.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS PROBABLE.

A Senator from the Pacific coast is authority for the statement that an extra session of Congress will be called within sixty days. The purpose of calling the extra session is stated by the same gentleman to be the intention of the administration to force issues on the Cuban business. This report startles many, but its getting out is merely believed to be premature, not incorrect. It became known by private intimations being given to far West Congressmen not to be in too great hurry to go home, as they might be needed. They so far credit it as to defer, in many cases, their departure and await events. There may be other reasons at the bottom of the intention to call an extra session. The Cuban business, however, is accepted as the most plausible and probable reason.—What Congress will do or will be asked to do as to Cuba is not easy to state. Conjectures and reports, however, all vaguely portend a programme of annexation, if need be, by force. Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; if the latter, then a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet will certainly occur, because the Secretary of State remains unalterably opposed to any and all designs calculated to embroil this country in war with Spain or with any other power. Indeed, he is opposed to the annexation policy to the north and the south of us generally, and on this point is not in harmony with the administration. It can be authoritatively stated that the President has been made aware since Thursday that a very formidable expedition is openly preparing in this country at two points, New York and New Orleans, with the avowed design of proceeding to Cuba. The men at work to get up that expedition declare that the government will manage to let it alone very adroitly.—More of the extent and existence of this enterprise can be found out in New York than here, because there are its material and personnel concentrating. This fact, united to the report, believed to be well founded, that an extra session of Congress is to be called for the 4th of July ensuing, warrants the expectation of the gravest events in the history of the country which have occurred for years.

From the Providence Journal.

THE SOUTH.

Increasing Prosperity of the People of the South—Agriculture, Business and Manufacture.

To the statesman, the capitalist and the laboring tax-payer, the early resuscitation of the industry of the South is important. Our country, our whole country, demands on political grounds, as well as for financial prosperity, that peace and plenty should prevail. We welcome, therefore, every indication that the people of the South are inclined to adopt and practice those means which can alone advance in a community permanent progress. One of these indications we have found in the recent gathering at Atlanta, Georgia, of the representatives of the Southern railroads, and the policy there inaugurated. The object was, by a reduction of fares to those intending immigration, and of fares and freight in favor of actual settlers, to induce an influx of population and property. The numerous letters also sent to the Northern papers, expatiating upon the resources of the various Southern States and the kindly disposition of their inhabitants, tend to strengthen the belief that the Southern people have really and heartily turned their attention to the things that make for peace.

Enabled to commence the new year with two hundred and fifty millions of dollars as the product of last year's business, the Southern crops and South may well, in 1869, grow such abundance as to place it in independent pecuniary circumstances. The idea has taken firm hold of the planters that, under the new condition of things, a smaller area of land, better cultivated, must be the order of the day. Again, it may fairly be assumed that the freemen, having a little recovered from the exaggerated ideas naturally entertained upon their emancipation, will work more steadily than heretofore, while the planters will have learned that fair wages and proper treatment are profitable as they are just. Very little is needed to be done even now, and, with Congress and the executive working harmoniously, we may take it for granted that there will be no more political troubles. The cotton crop will be, of course, the great product of the South, but there will be manufactories erected ere long, and with them will spring up innumerable villages; these will attract Northerners, who will own and work small farms, and, by degrees, the steady industry, the habits, the schools, the economy and the energy of New England and the middle States will vitalize and give an impetus to the whole South.

In one direction an immense preparation is already made for the recuperation of the south. In the Mississippi valley are there 761,879,848 acres of land drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries. This land is now, and will be more and more, as time rolls, the wheat producing territory of the country. The great question is, how most cheaply to get the enormous supply of grain grown, and to be grown here, to the Eastern markets and to Europe. We all feel practically how much it costs to get St. Louis flour. We know, too, that a very disproportionate share of the sum we pay goes, not to the producer, but to the railways. The Mississippi river is the natural highway, by means of which we should receive our breadstuffs. Now, through a system of elevators in New Orleans and St. Louis, as well as in Illinois, it is proposed to take advantage of water communication to transport cereals from the great West to the East. Already there is at St. Louis an elevator of the capacity of 1,250,000 bushels; one on the opposite side of the river, and one at New Orleans, capable of holding 750,000 bushels of wheat.

The Mississippi and its tributaries afford 15,000 miles of water navigation. St. Louis is the focus of railways, bringing to her storehouses the products of land as rich as any in the world. Steamers can run from Cairo to New Orleans in five days; allow one day for reshipment, and then twenty days to Liverpool, the expense from Cairo to Liverpool being thirty-two cents per bushel, and we see at once that the Mississippi Valley is to be the granary of the country, and afford an immense exportable surplus, always equal to good. And this trade, with its return commerce, is to aid in building up the South. Put this scheme once in full operation; let our capitalists invest in Southern lands and mines, and the South immediately helps us to carry the burden of our debt, and reconstruction will take care of itself.

A REAL HERO---A SCENE AT SEA.

Two weeks ago, on board an English steamer, a little ragged boy, aged nine years, was discovered on the fourth day of the outward voyage from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to the object of his being stowed away, and who brought him on board, the boy, who had a beautiful sunny face, and eyes that looked like the very mirrors of truth, replied that his stepfather did it, because he could not afford to keep him, nor to pay his passage out to Halifax, where he had an aunt who was well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story, in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stowaways to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board and provided with food by the sailors.—The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned and requestioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board, and his father alone had secreted him, and given him the food which he ate.

At last the mate, wearied by the boy's persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little anxious to inculpate the sailors, seized him one day by the collar, and dragging him to the fore, told him that unless he confessed the truth in ten minutes from that time, he would hang him to the yard arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were the passengers and sailors of the midday watch, and in front of him stood the inexorable mate, with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was the finest sight, said our informant, that we had ever beheld—to see the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy, his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes had fled the mate told him he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to speak the truth and save his life; but he replied, with the utmost simplicity and sincerity, by asking the mate if he might pray.

The mate said nothing, but hooded his head, and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling like a reed with the wind. And there, all eyes turned on him this brave and noble little fellow, this poor waif whom society owned not, and whose own stepfather could not care for him—there he knelt, with clasped hands and eyes upraised to heaven, while he repeated audibly the Lord's Prayer, and prayed the dear Lord Jesus to take him to Heaven.

Our informant adds that there then occurred a scene as of Pentecost. Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts as the mate sprang forward to the boy, and clasped him to his bosom, and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he now believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to face death and be willing to sacrifice his life for the truth of his own word.

New York *Sun.*

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

A ROMANCE OF THE HEART.

The Death of an Iowa Recluse—His Sad History—His Birth in England, Disappointment in Love, Emigration to America, and Life of Seclusion in the Woods.

An old settler, one whose career is the strangest among the hundreds of old settlers, has just passed away. For many years he led so secluded a life that we presume nearly all of his acquaintances hereabouts long ago lost thought of him, or if they have remembered him at all it has been with the supposition that he was far away from here, and possibly dead.

We allude to William Knight. He came to this country from England, and settled in Davenport nearly thirty years ago. He was an attorney; had practised law in London for years, and was a very able man.—His family connections in the old country were all highly respectable people. He hung out his sign here and in Rockingham, and soon built up quite a practice, such as it was. He was a finely educated man, possessed a very retentive memory, was kindly in disposition, of pleasing address, and of a social nature. So it was no wonder that he became popular among the people. All at once, when he was looked upon as a rising man, when his prospects were brightest, he dropped out of society, and was soon "as though he were one dead." The secret of that retirement to a lonely cabin in the woods is known to but few, but now that he is dead there can be no harm in publishing it.

When Knight left England it was without the knowledge of his relatives and friends there. He arrived at New York and immediately pushed for the far West, and Davenport was about as far West as any Davenport was about in those days. His friends men cared to go in those days. His friends had gone to England supposed that he had gone to America, and advertised descriptions of him, with offers of good rewards for tidings of his whereabouts. For years their efforts were fruitless. But at last they took another course, which led to success. Knight possessed a heavy gold watch, of very peculiar construction. Descriptions of this watch were sent to the watch dealers in the principal cities in America, with instructions for close investigation as to the owner, if it ever came into their hands. Well, Knight's watch got out of order.—There was nobody who could repair it.—Accordingly, he sent it to Philadelphia, and, as luck would have it, to an establishment in which a description of the watch was posted. The proprietor wrote to London parties that he had received the watch.—Over to this country as soon as the ocean winds would let them came Knight's friends, making their way to Davenport as rapidly as the meagre facilities would allow. They found the runaway. They held conference after conference with him, to induce his return to England. They resorted to strategy, and endeavored to secure his arrest for some offense, that he might be sent back as a prisoner. All in vain.—And they bade him farewell with sad hearts, and returned to their native land.

And Knight! From that time forward until his death, on Sunday last, he was a changed man. He bought a small farm near Rockingham, a heavily wooded tract, erected a sort of shanty in the forest, and there, alone with no companions but his pipe, books and papers, he spent his time. He received papers from England regularly, and loved to read of new and noted books and their authors. He cooked his own food, washed his own clothes, cut his own wood, and was his own servant generally. He rarely received callers. Grant & Smith were his agents, for he was in receipt of a little income, and either one of the firm, or a messenger from them, was always welcome, but nobody else was. His cabin had a rough interior—a bed in one corner, a table in the middle of the floor, one or two chairs, and a trunk constituting its furniture. A fireplace that would admit cord wood, gave him warmth and enabled him to cook his food. Sometimes he would be seized with a letter-writing fit, and a letter to his lawyers every day for a fortnight would be the result, an answer being expected by him as fully as though the matter of correspondence was of the utmost importance. And thus he led the life of a hermit, save in relation with his attorneys alone.

Two years ago Knight was seized with gout, and was so afflicted as to be scarcely able to move. Quarters were provided for him at the house of Bernard Hebrick, on the Locust street road, two miles west of Brady street, where he was well taken care of until Sunday, the 4th inst., when he died, having just passed the 74th anniversary of his birthday.

Why he, who was so gifted by nature and so splendidly educated, chose to abandon his luxurious home and wealthy friends, make his way to the American wilds for a residence, and then, when discovered by his friends, resort to the life of a hermit, and be content with it for twenty-two or more years, is explained only by an inadvertent admission in one of his letters to his legal friends, wherein he admits having been hopelessly cast down by disappointment in a love affair. He wooed, won, and lost a lovely English girl—lost her because she preferred a "belted knight" and a castle to a young barrister, who being a younger son had to make his own way to fortune and to fame.

Carpet Baggers at a Discount—What a Radical Editor Says of Them.

Joseph Medell, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, who is now in Louisiana, writes back that the people have good reason to loathe those spurious emigrants dubbed carpet-baggers. He says:

"In regard to negro office-holding, the ex-rebels are more sensitive than about negros voting; still, they declare that they prefer negro creoles to hold office rather than carpet-baggers. They entertain an irrevocable animosity toward carpet-bag office-seekers, and I really cannot blame them, for it is a deplorable fact that a very large majority of these gentry are scamps and thieves—rotton driftwood, who have been floated down the Mississippi, and squatted on the offices. They bring disgrace on the party to which they profess to belong. They possess as keen a scent and as ravenous an appetite for plunder as the vultures who fill the air have for putrid carcasses. The difference between these birds of prey is that the former feast on the substance of living men, while the latter content themselves with the carcasses of dead animals. It would be safe to enter the Louisiana carpet-baggers for pilfering, peculating, and scoundrelism, in competition with any of the tribe in any other part of the South."

Insanity of Bishop Duggan, of Chicago.

The Chicago Journal of the 13th inst., says:

The many friends of Right Rev. Bishop Duggan, of this Diocese, will be pained to learn that strong fears are entertained that the reverend gentleman is losing control of his mental faculties. Since his return from Europe last fall his associates have observed a change in him, which became more marked whenever church matters pertaining to his diocese (in which there have been some unpleasant occurrences) were brought to his attention. He has become the victim of the hallucination that he has violated the laws, and that officers are lying in wait to arrest him.—The medical gentlemen who have examined his case pronounce it necessary for him to have a change of scene or surroundings, and his friends will, if possible, induce him to travel for a time, hoping that his mind may be restored to its proper equilibrium. Upon other matters rather than those of the church the Bishop is as rational as ever.

Important Decision.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1869.

The average of all money, whether borrowed or otherwise, used or employed during the month by any banker in the business of banking, excepting only deposits which are returned for tax as such should enter into the estimate of the capital taxable under the section.

J. H. DOUGLAS,
Department Commissioner.

STATE NEWS.

Charles S. Winstead, Esq., of Person, has been appointed President of the Eastern & Western Railroad Company.

We learn just before going to press, that on Friday night last, a negro woman and child, former slaves of Edmund Lilly, were burned to death. The husband of the woman was badly burnt, also, and he is not expected to recover.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED.—The school house at Company Shops was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, with all its furniture, books, &c. It was owned by Mr. Daniel Worth. The school was taught by Mr. Metred and Miss Sallie Henney, with attendance of 50 scholars—male and female—the children of the operatives and citizens of the village. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

We are pleased to learn that the exercises of the school will be resumed on Monday next.—Ral. *Standard.*

FRUIT.—We are sorry to learn that the recent cool weather has been so destructive of the fruit, as we were so unfortunate in this respect last season. We hope however, this has not been the case throughout the entire county, and we will have some fruit yet.

Warrenton *Living Present.*

10TH OF MAY.—We learn that Wm. M. Robbins, Esq., the Democratic Senator from Rowan, has been invited by the Ladies of the Memorial Association of this City to deliver the Address on the occasion of the next Annual celebration wich occurs on the 10th May, the day on which that peerless military genius, General Stonewall Jackson, died. We are pleased to know he has accepted the invitation, and a highly appropriate performance may be expected.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

ORANGE PRESBYTERY—THIRD DAY, April 16TH.—Presbytery met and was opened with prayer. The report of the Committee on Sustentation was considered and discussed. A resolution commending the Bible cause to the support of our people was promptly and unanimously passed.—Rev. C. H. Wiley was allowed to enter on his labors as an agent for the Bible Society in Tennessee, and duly accredited as a respected and beloved minister of this Presbytery. A courteous invitation to the Presbytery to witness the exercise of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was accepted, and four o'clock on Saturday appointed for the hour to attend the exhibition. The afternoon was spent in a free conversation on the state of religion within our bounds. The Rev. F. H. Johnson will preach in the Presbyterian Church this evening at 8 o'clock.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

Miss Sarah A. Robinson, a colored lady of this State, has been appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. The appointment was urged by the Hon. John Pool, of the Senate, and Hons. C. L. Cobb, O. H. Dockery, I. G. Lash, John T. Deweese and D. Heaton.

Raleigh *Standard.*

We regret to learn that one of the Hotels and the store of G. Marshall, at Hickory Tavern, on the W. No. Ca. R. R., were consumed by fire one night the present week. The fire originated in the Hotel building.—Statesville *American.*

Mr. Charles Latham, of Craven county imported a Cashmere kid. From the wool of these goats the celebrated Cashmere shawls are woven.—Raleigh *Standard.*

THE LATE FROSTS.—The recent cold spell and accompanying frost did much damage to the early vegetables in this section.—There is quite a difference of opinion as to the extent of the damage to fruit. Our impression is that while some peach orchards have suffered severely, yet there is sufficient fruit left for an average yield.—We hear that in most cases the forward strawberries have been killed.

Wilson *Plaindealer.*

Plato Durham, Esq., has withdrawn his notice to contest the seat of Hon. A. H. Jones, member from the 7th district of North Carolina.—Raleigh *Standard.*

Co-operative Associations for building purposes have been formed at Newbern, Fayetteville, Raleigh and elsewhere.

SNOW AND COLD WEATHER.—Early Tuesday morning last, snow began to fall in this place and continued copiously to descend for the space of six or seven hours, and had it lain would have made a depth of several inches. For several succeeding days the weather was quite cold. We fear that the early fruit has been materially damaged. Reports of heavy snow storms at the North on the 12th instant, and very cold weather.—Statesville *American.*

ELECTION IN NEWBERN.—An election was held in Newbern on Monday to ratify or reject the amendment to the City Charter, and to approve or disapprove the issue of bonds to build a market house. In a total of 835 votes, there was a majority for Ratification of 469, and a majority of 480 against the issue of bonds in a total of 498. This election vacates the officers of the city, and there will be an election to fill them at an early day.

We understand that President Smith, of the N. C. Railroad, has issued an order for freight to be conveyed from Goldsboro' to Raleigh by passenger trains on such days as the freight trains do not run. This will ensure the prompt transportation of freight to the West via Wilmington and Goldsboro'.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last the store of Mr. A. W. Jamison, merchant of this place, was entered with a false key, and his iron safe, which contained a considerable sum of money and valuable papers, belonging to W. P. Caldwell, Esq., District Attorney, removed to a vacant lot in the Northern part of town and there broken open with a sledge hammer, which was obtained, without leave, from Mr. Woodward's blacksmith shop, and with demolished safe found next morning. Mr. Caldwell was in the habit of depositing a locked book with his money and papers in the safe, and was absent at Wilkes Court. As he is still absent, the amount of money which he lost is not known, but presumed considerable. Mr. Jamison had only a small sum in the safe, but lost some valuable papers. No goods were missing. The safe would take two stout men to carry it. The door was found locked next morning. Altogether the robbery is a most daring one, and is supposed to have been done by white men, or under the lead of a white man. If done by negroes, they would in all probability have taken some goods.

Mr. Caldwell's loss in money has since been learned to be four hundred dollars.

Statesville *American.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.— The N. C. Presbyterian, in an account of the meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, held at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 8th inst., says:

"Presbytery declined to give assent to any change in the constitution or in the charter of Davidson College. The proposition to rescind that clause in the constitution requiring Trustees to be communicants in the Presbyterian Church was rejected; so also was the proposition looking to a transfer of the institution from Presbyterial to Synodical control. The action of Presbytery on both these questions was well nigh unanimous. The feeling seemed to be that Davidson is doing well, and that any material change in the government of the institution would be of doubtful propriety. 'Let well enough alone.'"

BINGHAM'S SERIES OF GRAMMARS.—It is a truly gratifying circumstance to know that any of our people are succeeding in legitimate and praiseworthy business. We really are glad to learn that the Grammars of Col. Wm. Bingham are meeting with large sales. The demand for them is great, and so popular are they with educators generally, they are not only being introduced into schools and colleges, but the publishers, the Messrs. Butler, of Philadelphia, are urgent in their request that the author should prepare at once other classical works for publication. Col. Bingham is a native North Carolinian, and it affords us singular satisfaction to make this record of appreciation and success in "book-craft."

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE FRUIT.—In the northern and western portions of this county the peaches are reported killed. Though Mr. Tinnin has brought us a twig from three miles north of here, that has 21 live ones on it and 3 dead. But in the eastern section the peaches are less damaged. An experienced farmer informs us that he walked through a fine orchard in company with other farmers and found but three peaches killed in the whole orchard.

Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

DISGUSTING.—A white man on the train at the Shops the other night, threw his arms around a negro waiter and fairly hugged him. He pulled him down to him with his arms around his neck and whispered in his ear. A couple of negroes sitting near and witnessing the sight—one of them sung out: "I tells you what—I nebber could countnunce soshul equality."—The fellow was a yank. After the waiter left the car he said—so as to be heard—that he was after "good waiting on." It seems that he ate at that place occasionally. Let us have "an ounce of civet."

Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

ANOTHER GOLD DISCOVERY.—We learn that another rich gold vein has been discovered near the Shemwell mine, and our friend Captain Robertson and Mr. James Robertson have secured a lease upon it.—Their experience in mining in this country and in California will ensure a successful working of the mine, if the gold is to be found. Mr. James Robertson, who is familiar with the gold veins of California, assures us that the veins of this section are far superior to nine-tenths of them, and all that is needed here is proper machinery and energy to develop our mineral resources to make this rival the Golden land in its palmiest days. We hope the most sanguine expectations of Messrs. Robertson may be realived, for in all business transactions with them we have found them honorable and upright gentlemen, and they deserve success for their perseverence.—Rutherford *Vindicator.*

William Howard was arrested in this city to-day by Capt. Ballard, and lodged in Jail. Howard was charged with stealing a horse from Mr. John Bailey, of Davie County.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21—P. M.

Among the confirmations made to-day was Mr. Sinclair as Assessor for the third district of North Carolina.

Further details of the rain storm west and north, represent it as unprecedented for extent and destructiveness.

Mr. Bountwell's bill forbids banks exchanging securities in treasury notes, partly on the ground that securities withdrawn are always more valuable than those substituted.

It is understood that Mr. Motly's instructions being prepared by Messrs Evarts and Cushing, embody points foreshadowed in Mr. Sumner's speech.

The stage and horse mail contracts throughout the United States have been awarded. There were 18,000 bids. Compensation ranges higher this year than ever before.

The Senate has ratified a treaty with France, protecting the trade marks of their respective citizens.

Col. Forney to-day headed the Pennsylvania party, which proposes an exclusive Southern tour, in a visit to the President.

Mr. Sumner informed Mr. Fish to-day that the Foreign Relations Committee had agreed to report adversely on the bill for Brazil.

Mr. Fish replied, that it was determined to make no more nominations, but under these circumstances the President would probably make new nominations for those positions.

During a debate on the resolution for appointment of employees of departments according to the State population, Mr. Sawyer complained that the Democratic ticket had received more appointments than the six Republican Southern States, and bitterly commented on the remark made to him by a member of the Cabinet, that he must remember that the white Republican vote of his State was very small, and he must not ask too much.

A Northern Senator said it must not be forgotten that the south had formerly had twice her share of patience.

Much ill feeling was manifested in the debate.

In replying to Forney's delegation, President Grant is reported to have said he was very happy to hear that they intended to make the trip. He hoped it would be productive of the best results. Nothing would do more to properly reconstruct the south than white loyal emigration. He had no doubt but that northern capital and northern men would readily avail themselves of the superior inducements offered at the south as soon as they could be assured of protection and cordial welcome.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 21—P. M.

In the case of Kimberly vs. Butler, Chief Justice Chase decided that the word "arrest," as used in the constitution means an arrest or detention by force, with a view to imprisonment, and does not extend to a process of summons in a civil suit.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 22—Noon.

Money steady at 7 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 108¼. Gold 134¼. Five-twenties of '62, 121¼. North Carolina Sixes 61; new 54¼. Virginia Sixes, old, 58½; new 61½. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 69½; new 68½. Louisiana 73½. Levees 71.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull—spring declining. Corn quiet. Mess Pork quiet at $31. Lard dull—steam 18@18¾ cents. Cotton quiet at 28¾@28½ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 47½ cents ₱ gallon. Rosin firm—strained $2 55 @$2 60. Freights firm.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday morning, April 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, Yorkville, Bladen county, N. C., by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, EDWIN L. HAYES, of Shoe Heel, N. C., to Miss MARY L. DWINELLE, daughter of Dr. Justin Dwinelle.

DIED.

In Thomasville, N. C., on the 15th instant, Mrs. ANN REID, wife of Rev. Dr. N. F. Reid, in the 46th year of her age.

The fame of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS has no parallel in the history of Medicine. The thousands upon thousands of bottles that are made and sold daily is but proof positive of their wonderful virtues. Thousands of Certificates can be produced showing the efficacy and certainty of the cures which they effect, and the Medical Fraternity, usually so jealous of anything which causes persons to think and doctor for themselves, are compelled to acknowledge their wonderful virtues, and prescribe them under other names. They are sold by all druggists.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

april 10 164—wltdeod

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SANT AGATA'S SPECIFICS CURE ALL diseases of the eye. He has made many cures in Brazil, which can be proved by authentic documents and certificates in his possession. Having made several cures in Wilmington, he would inform the citizens of this city and surrounding country that he contemplates leaving Wilmington about the last of June. He guarantees to be no humbug, and would invite all afflicted with Blindness, Cataract, Sore Eyes, and other diseases of the eye, to call on him at the Cape Fear House, on Chesnut, between Front and Water Streets.

☞ Cures guaranteed without the use of surgical instruments.

april 23 11-1t*

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

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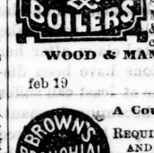

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCES

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

dec 20 71-4mieod&w

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

July 21 251-1y-24-

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	40 @	42	
BRICKS,			
₱ M	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 25	
New	2 50 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	25 @	26½	
Strict Mid'g	26 @	27	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	21 @	22	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 15 @	1 20	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
Fish, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
Easts	0 00 @	12 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 50 @	15 00	
Superfine	6 00 @	8 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	23	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	80 00 @	00 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	0 95 @	1 05	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @	1 12½	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	10 @	10½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 05 @	1 15	
Northern	0 75 @	85	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	130 00 @	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Ft'e Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 60 @	1 70	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	52½ @	55	
do bbls	00 @	00	
Sugar house	47½ @	50	
do bbls	00 @	50	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 0 @	4 25	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 70	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 47	
Tar, in ordinary	0 00 @	2 60	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	6 00 @	7 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	5 25	
do No. 2	1 90 @	1 95	
do No. 3	1 85 @	1 90	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @	43	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 10	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 10 @	1 25	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	3 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	19 @	20	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	15½ @	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	40	
do North'rn	45 @	55	
Cheese	18 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	33 25 @	34 00	
Thin	32 50 @	33 00	
Prime	30 00 @	31 00	
Rump	00 00 @	31 50	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 15 @	2 20	
American	1 70 @	1 80	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	16 @	17½	
B	00 @	18½	
A	00 @	16½	
Crushed	00 @	17	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family, 10½	@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	6 00	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill, prime	9 00 @	10 00	
Mill Fair	7 00 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	4 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

April 22, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair enquiry from both shippers and distillers throughout the week just ended, and parcels have generally found sale upon arrival. The price of new virgin is 25 cents higher, but for other qualities the market is unchanged, and closes steady at $4 25 for new virgin, $2 70 for yellow dip, and, $1 60 for hard, ₱ bbl of 280 lbs. The arrivals are meagre, and continue to be confined to small lots, and for the week reach only 524 bbls, as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	191		$2 70	$1 60
Saturday	79	4 25	2 70	1 60
Monday	118		2 70	1 60
Tuesday	71	4 25	2 70	1 60
Wednesday	65	4 25	2 70	1 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market for this article has exhibited rather more firmness since the close of our last review, though we have no quotable change to make in prices. For a few days past there has been some enquiry for foreign shipment, and parcels have generally been taken when offered at 43 cents, and about all that could be reached at this figure has changed hands.—The bulk of the stock, however, is in second hands, and held higher. To-day (Thursday) sales have been effected at 43 cents, and there is very little remaining unsold in first hands. The sales are as follows:

Friday	195	casks at	43	cents ₱ gallon.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

Disinterested Liberality.

Gen. DOCKERY, in expressing his detestation of the leaders of secession, "the old band of conspirators," remarked in the meeting of stockholders yesterday that when any of these old secessionists showed that they had repented of the past, he was in favor of taking them by the hand and giving them office, following in the kindly footsteps of President GRANT and Congress. Considering that the General has himself been a frequent applicant for office since his accession to the Radical party, and in every instance without success, we admire his disinterested liberality towards other unfortunates. We fear, however, his wishes will be as valuable in their behalf as have been his efforts in his own. We suspect that this "taking by the hand" and the "getting of office" is the sum and substance of the loyalty and patriotism to the Radical party of more than one North Carolina.

The Weather and Crops.

The weather for the past week has been of extraordinary severity for the season of the year. From all quarters we learn that serious damage has been done to fruit and early vegetables. Some of the enterprising truckers in this vicinity have lost very heavily. Along the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad the fruit has been entirely destroyed, and much anxiety is felt in regard to the wheat. We fear the total failure of the fruit crop will have a tendency to discourage those who have begun its cultivation on an extended scale.

We learn that on Tuesday the snow fell at Concord, Cabarrus county, and as far down as Hillsboro', to the depth of several inches, and that a severe hail storm prevailed throughout that section of the State upon the same day, doing much damage to the forward crops, and entirely destroying the fruit.

We are glad to know that in some instances in this locality the truckers had not set out their tomato, cucumber and other plants, but still had them under protection, and have by this means saved themselves. Their energy and enterprise deserve success and we trust it will be their reward.

What the South will Gain by Erecting Cotton Factories.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News*, writing from Orangeburg, S. C., insists that the subject of building cotton factories should be constantly agitated in the South, and that our people who have been too long used to "accustomed grooves" should swing loose from the all-absorbing idea of planting, and while they trim the plow for a plenteous crop, let them unite in forming companies for the manufacture of the raw material, thereby inaugurating a career of Southern independence, giving employment to thousands of maimed and destitute in our land, and retaining at home that stream of wealth that now flows, and for a half century has flowed northward, enriching that section to a degree unparalleled in the history of any people. It is folly and superfluous to enter into discussion relative to the natural resources of the two sections; any one at all conversant with the geography of the South must be already convinced that hers is the province which abounds in advantages of water-power unequalled by the united world.

The rushing waterfalls of Tennessee, and murmuring streams ceaselessly coursing to the ocean from the mountains of the Carolinas and Georgia, chide us with inertness which former times may have rendered excusable, but which is a standing reproach so long as such advantages are neglected in the future. A few incontestable figures will go further to prove the point than any amount of argument based on mere assumption, and the writer quotes from DeBow's Review for January, 1867, on "Southern Manufactures:" "For instance, from one pound of cotton you may make four yards of what is known, in mercantile parlance, as four-quarter brown muslin; these four yards would be worth eighty cents, and thus we see that the process of manufacturing has added sixty cents to the value of one pound of cotton. * * * Hence, we may take our two hundred and fifty thousand bales, worth $25,000,000, and if we manufacture nothing but the most ordinary articles, we may increase its value to $50,000,000, that is as much as was realized from our former crop of one million bales."

Bad Appointment.

The President says it was contrary to his judgment to appoint Ashley; but he was recommended by two-thirds of his fellow-members of the House, and the pressure for him was so strong that he yielded to what seemed a popular desire.
Cor. N. Y. *Tribune*.

The same authority says Ashley was opposed by Edmunds, Cameron, Carpenter, Buckingham, Scott and Fessenden, and one of them styled him a bold, bad and wicked man. When the vote was announced there was one majority against him; but a Senator changed his vote, thus confirming him by one majority.

GRANT made retrenchment and reform his battle cry, second only to his peace proclamation, and yet we see that, "contrary to his judgment," he appointed a most notoriously "bold, bad and wicked man" to an important position at the bidding of Congress. For the same reason, we suppose, he restored Wells, a "bold, bad and wicked man," as Governor of Virginia, after he had been removed by a distinguished Federal soldier who has had opportunity ever since his advent to office of becoming acquainted with his wickedness. For the same reason, we suppose, the perjurer, Blodgett, has been restored to his position as Postmaster at Augusta, Georgia. And upon the same grounds was an original GRANT Republican, and an efficient and acceptable official, turned out of the Postoffice at Raleigh and an ignorant and criminal defaulter placed in his stead.

Of course President GRANT cannot be expected to know all these applicants for office, but certainly he must have very bad advisers. He had better continue to confine his appointments to his family and friends than suffer such "bold, bad and wicked men" to be palmed off on the country for the sake of party.

Complimentary.

Don Piatt writes: "The vilest Copperhead I ever encountered is an honest man by the side of Ben. Butler. The roughest rough of the Democrats is a gentleman by the side of Chandler. And the stupidest ass that howls 'nigger' at the cross-roads is a statesman by the side of Kelley.

A Hint to Grant from a Friend.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, the most influential Republican organ in Ohio, is responsible for the following, from which a feeling peeps out which, whether concealed or not, must pervade the minds of hundreds of thousands of those who voted for the Radical candidate in November:

A correspondent writes to be informed if Grant's middle name is Smith (Ulysses Smith Grant). We suspect the wretch is a Smith himself and wants a postoffice. We decline to answer.

Negroes Arrested.

A day or two since Mr. Jenkins, of Tarboro', advertised in the JOURNAL, offering a reward for the apprehension of two negroes who had stolen two horses and left for parts unknown. Yesterday we received the following telegram from that indefatigable officer, Sheriff Richardson, of Columbus, in reply thereto. We hope the captured negroes will prove to be the ones referred to in Mr. Jenkins' advertisement and that he will soon recover his stolen horses.

The telegram is as follows, to which we direct Mr. Jenkins' attention:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., April 16, 1869.

To Editors Wilmington Journal:

Two negroes and horses answering description of John B. Jenkins, were taken up this morning and are in custody.

V. V. RICHARDSON,
Sheriff Columbus Co.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

We publish this morning the act of the Legislature incorporating the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. The Executive Committee are very busy holding frequent meetings and urging forward measures and work in order to hold a Fair next Fall. The grounds are being cleared, and soon the labor of cleaning up and draining will be commenced. There is a great amount of labor to be accomplished, but when done the Association will have one of the finest, largest and best grounds to be seen in the country. The work cannot progress much further without additional means, and the Committee will be forced to call upon our citizens for aid. We feel confident, however, that the call will not be made in vain. No one can fail to be impressed with the great importance of the undertaking, and none who are not satisfied of the direct interest they have in its accomplishment. With the gounds secured at little or no cost, and with men fully impressed with the importance of their duties in charge of the work, we believe our citizens will respond favorably to the call which will be made.

The success which has attended all the Agricultural Fairs throughout the South assures us of equal success here, and as a pecuniary investment the most liberal subscription will be money well spent.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

The action of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company in accepting the acts of the Legislature as amendments to their charter, will have an important bearing upon that work. We trust that the money received from the State (for whatever may be the true intent of the acts, we are satisfied that the States' subscription will be four million of dollars of bonds) will be sufficient to complete the road to Rutherfordton, for the universal anxiety to finish this great line of railroad at an early day was the controling influence with many, which induced their support of the amendment.

We see many grave objections to its acceptance, but the people of Wilmington and the citizens along the line of the road could hardly be expected to refuse aid, which, however greatly misapplied and recklessly wasted, will do much to benefit them. The objections to the amendment are urged with much force in the protest against the action of the Stockholders by Colonel WALTER L. STEELE, which we publish elsewhere. They are of a grave and serious character, and the reasons there urged should have been earnestly weighed before action was taken. Yet we believe that the dominant party would not have permitted the present management of the road to have completed it, but would have continued to frustrate their plans by mischievous and hostile legislation, and destroyed entirely the credit of the Company. In their determination to rule or ruin, they would have destroyed the road rather than not to have secured its control. With this belief, we cannot blame those who gave their support to the measure, and aided the corporation votes to secure the acceptance of the amendment.

While the means thus provided may serve to complete the road, the bonds of the State in the present condition of our credit must be sold at a sacrifice, which will place a burden upon the Company under which it will struggle long years before it can extricate itself. The people of the State will be compelled to pay dearly for the aid thus extended, and if other roads are built at the same cost, the public debt will soon get beyond the ability of the people to stagger under. As much as it is desired to complete our railroads, North Carolina cannot afford to do so in the present condition of her citizens or of her credit.

These were reasons, however, which should more properly have been addressed to the members of the General Assembly, than to the Stockholders of the road. The aid had been offered, and it became a question for their acceptance or rejection. We trust their action may result in the early completion of the road. Beyond doubt it is the most important work projected in North Carolina, and will do much to develop the country through which it passes, and to build up the principal seaport of the State. We desire above all things to see the road finished, and turn the rich products of the Catawba, Yadkin and Pedee Valleys, which now seek the ports of other States, into those of our own. We desire to see the rich tributes of their freights paid into our own treasury and give employment to our own people.

Doubtless the control of the road will pass from those who were its first friends and who have the most interest in its completion. Those who have labored from the beginning with zeal and ability, and subscribed their means freely, will not be permitted to have the least weight in its management. It will become a political machine, and partisans are to be rewarded in filling the offices. It will be used rather to make votes for the Radical party than dollars for its stockholders. Yet, if those entrusted by the Governor with the management of the road will only use ordinary honesty and energy to push it forward to completion, we may not be called upon to regret the action of the stockholders. A revolution in the political wheel may in the early future give the control of the road to those to whom it properly belongs, and who have displayed great ability and industry in its past management.

Real Estate and Financial Agency.

The rapidly increasing disposition of Northern and Foreign capitalists to invest in Southern lands has developed the necessity of the formation of companies and agencies to facilitate such sales and transfers. It is absolutely necessary that central points shall be established where purchasers may receive desired information in regard to lands before personal investigations take place. The demand has caused many irresponsible companies to spring into existence, and in some instances mischief has resulted. False representations of lands and purchasers have done much to retard investments.

We have long felt the necessity of the establishment of a Real Estate Agency in our city. Beginnings have been made, but the business has not been pursued in any instance to such a degree as to command the success which the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate would warrant. North and South Carolina present chances to capitalists and settlers which cannot be surpassed, and which will be acknowledged when their advantages are properly presented.

It will be seen that Messrs. L. BANNISTER, D. S. COWAN, and J. C. KENYON have formed a copartnership under the style of BANNISTER, COWAN & Co., for the purpose of conducting a Real Estate and Financial Agency. They are men of substance and of enlarged business capacity. Their facilities are unsurpassed. Mr. BANNISTER is President of the Green Swamp Company, one of the largest and most substantial corporations in this section. Mr. COWAN is a life-long resident of this section, and a successful planter and business man. Mr. KENYON is from New York, with most desirable business connections throughout the North. There could not possibly be a more worthy or competent firm for the transaction of this business. Our landowners have an opportunity of placing the sale of their property in safe hands, and the purchaser will have a reliable channel for information and advice.

We look upon the establishment of this business in our midst as calculated to be of great benefit to this section. We know that the advantages of the lands placed in the hands of Messrs. BANNISTER, COWAN & Co. will be properly and thoroughtly presented to the capitalists seeking investments.

The Alabama Claims—A Speck of War.

The great unanimity with which the Senate rejected the Alabama claims treaty, the language used by Senator SUMNER in his speech upon the subject, and the enthusiastic endorsement of both by the leading Northern papers, display a deep feeling in this country against England. Evidently the temper of the Northern people is not only strongly against the rejected treaty, but adverse to the opening of new negotiations. After scornfully rejecting the overtures of England by a vote of fifty-four to one, the Senate does not propose a substitute or even intimate any common ground for the settlement of the pending difficulties. That body very prudently lays down no *ultimatum*, and President GRANT, in the absence of such action, will hardly undertake to do so, for the demand might be rejected by England and not sustained by two-thirds of the Senate.

What the United States is to gain by declining to re-open negotiations we cannot see. England certainly has no interest in doing so. If, under the law of nations, we believe she is justly indebted to this country on account of the operations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, which she denies, it is not probable she will make efforts to settle a disputed claim after her reply to our propositions have been disdainfully rejected. She at least can suffer no harm by the claims becoming dormant. The idea of retaliation upon her commerce in case of a war with another power is silly and ridiculous, and would afford very unsatisfactory relief to those private parties who suffered by the operations of the Alabama, and in whose behalf the negotiations were really begun. It would be, in a national point of view, the height of folly to impair our own commerce to seek revenge upon that of England. A wise statesmanship would dictate the most jealous neutrality between the contending nations, that while the ships of England were driven from the seas our commerce would increase proportionally, and at the close of the war our merchant ships would overshadow those of England as much as hers now do ours. The other course would cause more loss than a total abandonment of the Alabama claims, and would add nothing to the dignity nor honor of the country.

If any demand be made upon England, other than a respectful offer to re-open negotiations looking to a satisfactory adjustment of the claims, it should be in the form of a firm and reasonable *ultimatum* to be followed by a declaration of war in case of its refusal. If we are determined to defend those principles of international obligations which this country has always maintained, to the extent of punishing England for her refusal to comply with what we regard as our rights, it should be done as becomes a great and powerful country, and not after the manner of petulant school boys. If we should retaliate upon the commerce of England in case of hostilities between her and some other power, we may involve ourselves in a war for a principle which we so condemn in others. Condemned by our own history, we could not do battle with that enthusiasm or strength as if we had our "quarrel just." If our object really be to exchange the Alabama claims for Canada, and seize Cuba for a similar grudge against Spain, let us so declare before the world, and not hide our intentions behind a sullen silence, or stealthily wait for a favorable opportunity to reek our vengeance upon unsuspecting victims.

Beyond question it would be well for the United States to insure its future protection by leaving no foot-hold to serve any European power on this continent as a base of operations against her, and it may be probable that our President-General may contemplate some such master stroke in order to satisfy the common expectation that the renowned soldier will do something to distinguish his Administration in the history of the country. Neither the appointment of the old-fashioned, moderate politician, HAMILTON FISH, as Secretary of State, nor of the quiet scholar MOTLEY, as Minister to England, nor the dip'omatic tailor SANFORD, as Minister to Spain, indicate a very war-like intention on the part of President GRANT, but it may be a part of his policy of silence to hide his real intentions.

Affairs are in the meantime much complicated, and if we wait for the next move to come from England; if we expect her to confess judgment and propose measures which could result in the acknowledgment and prompt payment of what was due to the Government and citizens of the United States, as advised by Senator SUMNER, then these complications can only be unraveled by measures which will lead to war. What the end will be, we cannot tell, but we are satisfied that our financial and political condition do not warrant extreme measures, nor has England yet given occasion for them. If our Government pays as little regard for the sympathies and rights of the citizens of other countries, as it has for those of its own; if it attempts to violate the laws of other nations as it has destroyed its own, then will the troubles find a proper solution in the appeal to arms.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Condition of Society—Reflections upon the Attempts to Murder and Assassinate Mr. Turner—Sad Condition of Affairs.

RALEIGH, 11th April, 1869.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—Before leaving this city of beautiful elms as well as oaks, I have thought it good to write unto you a few lines. The Legislature, as you and your readers are aware, adjourned yesterday for a good long time, or, rather, took a recess. It is not a complimentary reflection upon the members of that body to think their absence from Raleigh, I will not say their *return to their homes*, because the homes of so many of them are out of the State that it might be considered disloyal, will spread broad-cast over the land universal satisfaction. Here in Raleigh, so far as my observation goes, the feeling is one of unmixed delight—even our friend BLAIR, of the Yarborough House, is no doubt pleased, for has he not said *radical* assemblages do not know how to appreciate a first-class hotel? I was, perhaps, too hasty in saying the feeling of delight was unmixed. The livery stable people, the grog-shop keepers, and, to use a plain term, the strumpets and harlots gathered here from all quarters, feel, doubtless, unmixed regret. For many long years I have known this old town during the sessions of the Legislature, but this winter has exposed a degree of unblushing, shameless corruption and licentiousness never before witnessed. Daily, upon the public streets, in every resort to which access can be had, without special permission or invitation from private individuals, one cannot avoid seeing around notorious harlots—harlots on foot—harlots on horseback, and harlot in carriages—parading themselves wherever they can attract most attention—not however, by way of advertisement, but as if in triumph over virtuous respectability. To such extent has this thing gone, that I am informed respectable women cannot be induced to ride in livery stable carriages. This state of things is doubtless owing somewhat to the fact that the members of the Legislature are, to a disgraceful degree, men of such character that respectable people will not receive them in their families, and are thereby driven, or from choice, resort during their intervals of respite from acts of official corruption to acts of public and private licentiousness—in part, also, to a desire on the part of those thus refused admission to honorable and honest society, to obtain a base revenge by flinging insult in the faces of those who thus spurn them. Thank Heaven, no matter what mistaken notions of right or duty, or policy have led some of our people to do, nothing has yet been able to induce them to profane their family altars. Corrupt, degraded and debased, these miserable interlopers have, are and ever will be, so long as Southern men preserve their honor and Southern women preserve their virtue, a separate and distinct class, scorned, and despised, and loathed.—Truth, however, requires us to say, that all the indecency, and drunkenness, and licentiousness is not to be found among carpet-baggers.

There are natives here who out-Herod Herod, and out-Anthony Anthony in profligacy—native North Carolinians and members of that legislative body that used to be composed of the great and the good of the land. Of their acts of public and official corruption I do not propose here to speak. It is much to be hoped that this is "the corrupt age" of the country. It is certainly the worst that has yet befallen us, and if we have to descend to still lower depths, our resurrection will be well nigh impossible. What a spectacle for an old fashioned man who was brought up to love his country! Corruption stalks through the land! Neither the Executive, the Legislative, nor the Judicial department is free from the blighting, damning charge of foul corruption. Brazen licentiousness and lascivious lewdness flaunt upon the streets, and scarce attempt to hide their nakedness in the House of the Most High!

The fitting and inseparable incident and result of this state of things was alone wanting to make the history of other countries repeat itself in our own, and that is now no longer wanting, to wit: midnight assassination! In fierce, public, passionate, bold, daring, outbreaking violence, there is something which, though calling for disapproval of the act, yet in some sort preserves the respect for the actor. History shows, however, that this kind of acts are rare in an age and country where people blush not at bribery and where the laws of religion, morals and decency are not the laws of the land, and where the officers of the one are the open violators of the other. You and your readers have of course heard of the attack upon the Editor of the *Sentinel* at the North Carolina Railroad depot in this place, by the Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature and others, members of the government, as well as private individuals. This attack, however, was neither passionate, nor bold, nor daring, nor outbreaking, nor very persistently fierce, though made in public.—The worst feature in it was that the Governor of the State should in the Court of Justice, *in the presence of, and in defiance of, the Magistrate upon the Bench*, declare his previous knowledge of the attack, and his subsequent approval of all that had been done. And yet the Governor was neither punished for contempt of Court or bound over to appear at Court for trial as a party to a breach of the peace of the State he had sworn to preserve. But the Governor was a brother-in-law to the Magistrate and probably knew how little danger there was that the Magistrate would uphold the dignity of the bench by punishing him for contempt of court. Will the grand jury do its duty and indict the Governor and his son as well as Mr. Turner?

Your readers know also that not many nights after the attack at the depot, a would be assassin stole stealthily to Mr. Turner's window and attempted to murder him, and failed only because the ball was deflected from its course by the pane of glass and the shutter-slat through which it passed. It is too infamous a crime to charge upon any man, no matter whether carpet-bagger or scalawag, therefore I do not charge that the instigators and actors in these two attacks were the same individuals. It is, however, a great misfortune for the instigators of the first attack that the second followed so soon thereafter. What a spectacle for a man who loves his country, and yet, from what we learn, His Honor, Judge Watts, within a stone's throw from whose court, that week in session, the murder and assassination was attempted, did not deem it a matter of sufficient importance to call to the attention of the grand jury!

To a thinking man this midnight attempt to take the life of an enemy, as it were under the eye of the court, in the presence of the Legislature, in the face of the Executive, and, so far as it appears, made with impunity, affords food for most painful reflections, just cause for most painful apprehensions. Governments are instituted for the protection of the citizens and fail of their purpose when they fail to extend that protection, and so failing, remit the citizen to his right, by the law of nature, to protect himself. If the government, through the officers thereof, is unable or unwilling to protect individuals from the violence of bands of armed men, by punishing the offenders with proper severity and sufficient certainty—if, through its weakness, inefficiency or other cause, men in their own houses are not safe from the ball of the midnight assassin; if the condition of the country be such that a man dare not show a light in his own house lest it may afford some lurking enemy the opportunity to direct a ball to his heart, it may be properly said that the government fails in accomplishing the purpose for which it was created, and that the time has come when self-defence, the law of God and of Nature, justifies the citizen in taking back into his own hands the protection of himself, his family and his property. This is no new proposition. Vigilance committees, such as those of California, and other kindred organizations, are legitimate and justifiable results of the application of this theory of Republican government to such a state of affairs, and supply by a combination and organization outside of the law the deficiency of the law and also prevent abuses by preventing the necessity for each individual to redress his own wrong. Men, so long as they are men, until human nature is so changed that when one cheek is smitten the other will be turned for a like infliction in very deed, until a man can really bless the hand red with his own life's blood, until a woman can forgive in her heart the murder of her child, will seek protection for the future, and redress, retaliation and revenge for the past. Our preference as Southern people would lead us to do this openly and in the broad light of day, by appeal first to the law and after to our own strong arms. Unfortunately, however, we know that if the officers of the law fail now in their duty of protection to us, they fail not because of weakness or inability, but because of complicity with, or indifference to, the crime, regard for the criminal or hatred to the victim. The power being ample it follows that it is the will that is lacking.

It is enough to make ones heart sick to contemplate the result of such a state of affairs. I sincerely trust the day may never come when the necessity for us to take our protection into our own hands shall arise.

Herein lies the trouble. In such times it is impossible to control men or to prevent them from committing acts of unnecessary violence, for when "blood is up" reason and judgment are in the back-ground.—Violence, produces violence as like begets like. Had Mr. Turner been killed in either of the attacks made upon him, it would doubtless have been the beginning only of blood-shedding, the first mouthful only that the greedy earth would have drunk up. The Governor, who had foreknowledge of the day attack and who afterwards publicly approved of it, and publicly in open court justified a band of armed men in attacking one individual, and the member of the Legislature, who, before the night attack, said the man who would shoot Mr. Turner in the back would be, or ought to be, pardoned, would doubtless have held their lives by a very slender thread. The men of this State are not yet sunk to the level of dogs, and it is well enough for some people to know it.

But I have kept your readers too long now from more important matter, so I will conclude by mentioning another reason that prevents the feeling of the Raleigh people from being one of unmixed delight, and that is the location of the Penitentiary there. They fear that it will bring the members back at an early day as laborers, and then as inmates, at the Penitentiary.—His Honor Judge Underwood replied to Mr. Davis' counsel, who was commenting upon the severity of the confinement at Fortress Monroe, that he had "spent some time there and found it not so unpleasant." Counsel had better not adopt that line of argument about confinement in the Penitentiary before His Honor Judge ——— of North Carolina, as he may reply in the words of the illustrious Yankee abortion, stopping in Virginia, that he had "spent some time in the Penitentiary and had not found it so very unpleasant."

OCCASIONAL.

Testimony of a Sage.

"If you have a place to do business let the world know it."

"When you pay more for your place of business than you do for advertising, you make a mistake.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

The Surrender of Gen. Johnston—Letter from General Sherman.

To the editor of the Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of yesterday is a notice of Mr. Healy's picture representing the interview between Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, Admiral Porter, and myself, which repeats substantially the account published some time ago in Wilkes's Spirit of the Times, explanatory of that interview, and attributing to Mr. Lincoln himself the paternity of the terms to General Johnston's army at Durham, in April, 1865.

I am glad you have called public attention to the picture itself, because I feel a personal interest that Mr. Healy should be appreciated as one of our very best American artists. But some friends here think by silence I may be construed as willing to throw off on Mr. Lincoln the odium of those terms. If there be any odium, which I doubt, I surely would not be willing that the least show of it should go to Mr. Lincoln's memory, which I hold in too much veneration to be stained by anything done or said by me. I understand that the substance of Mr. Wilkes's original article was compiled by him after a railroad conversation with Admiral Porter, who was present at that interview as represented in the picture, and who made a note of the conversation immediately after we separated. He would be more likely to have preserved the exact words used on the occasion than I who made no notes, then or since. I cannot now even pretend to recall more than the subjects touched upon by the several parties and the impression left on my mind after we parted. The interview was in March, nearly a month before the final catastrophe; and it was my part of the plan of operations to move the army, reinforced by Schofield, then at Goldsboro', N. C., to Burkesville, Va., when Lee would have been forced to surrender in Richmond.—The true move left to him was a hasty abandonment of Richmond, join his force to Johnson's, and strike me in the open country. The only question was:—Could I sustain this joint attack till Gen'l Grant came up in pursuit? I was confident I could; but at the very moment of our conversation General Grant was moving General Sheridan's heavy force of cavalry to his extreme left, to prevent the very contingency. Mr. Lincoln, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did exclaim more than once, that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped that the war would end without any more. We spoke of what was to be done with Davis, other party leaders, and the rebel army; and he left me under the impression that all he asked of us was to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes anyhow, the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy, and the restoration of civil law.—He (Mr. Lincoln) surely left upon my mind the impression warranted by Admiral Porter's account, that he had long thought of his course of action when the rebel armies were out of the way, and that he wanted to get civil governments reorganized at the south, the quicker the better, and strictly conforming with our general system.

I had been absent so long that I presumed, of course, that Congress had enacted all the laws necessary to meet the event of peace, so long expected, and the near approach of which must then have been seen by the most obtuse; and all I aimed to do was to remit the rebel army surrendering to me to the conditions of the laws of the country as they existed. At the time of Johnston's surrender at Durham, I drew up the terms with my own hand. Breckinridge had nothing at all to do with them, more than to discuss their effect, and he knew they only applied to the military; and he proceeded to make his escape from the country, a course that I believe Mr. Lincoln wished that Mr. Davis should have succeeded in effecting, as well as all the other leading Southern politicians, against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Generals Lee, Johnston and other purely military men.

I repeat that, according to my memory, Mr. Lincoln did not expressly name any special terms of surrender, but he was in that kindly and gentle frame of mind that would have induced him to approve fully what I did, excepting, probably, he would have interlined some modifications, such as recognizing his several proclamations antecedent, as well as the laws of Congress, which would have been perfectly right and acceptable to me and to all parties.

I dislike to open this or any other old question, and do it for the reason stated, viz: lest I be construed as throwing off on Mr. Lincoln what his friends think should be properly borne by me alone.

If in the original terms I had, as I certainly meant, included the proclamations of the President, they would have covered the Slavery question and all the real State questions which caused the war; and had not Mr. Lincoln been assassinated at that very moment, I believe those "terms" would have taken the usual course of approval, modification, or absolute disapproval, and been returned to me, like hundreds of other official acts, without the newspaper clamor and unpleasant controversies so unkindly and unpleasantly thrust upon me at the time.

I am truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1869.

The Cuban Revolution—Address to the People of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Senor J. Valienta, agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has issued an address to the American people.—After reciting the grievances the Cubans have long suffered under the civil and military tyranny of Spain, and their previous disastrous attempts to throw off the yoke of Spain, he says the present revolution commenced on the 10th day of October last, has steadily grown in strength, and promises to realize all the hopes of patriots.

The Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men, under Cespedes, who is commander-in-chief of that army, and head of the republican government.

Their lines run in a westerly direction to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the seaboard, either north or south, for want of the requisite armament to hold it, but the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished, and in which the Spaniards control only the ground upon which they stand at bay.

This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwitstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and leads to the belief that if they had been tolerably supplied with such material their movements would now cover the remainder of the island, where no uprising has yet taken place for the want of arms.

Another Victory for Butler.

A short time since, as General Butler was riding in the Pennsylvania Avenue cars, a lady who was leaving the car remarked as she passed him, "Look out for your spoons." The General promptly followed her, and ascertained that she was employed in the Treasury. She has now obtained a permanent leave of absence, and the General has had her place filled by a colored woman.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. *Tribune April* 3.

It is becoming the fashion in New York to issue wedding invitations with "no presents" on them.

For the Journal.

A Lunatic Astray.

Mary McConville, who claims to be the wife of James McConville, daughter of James McCowen, mother of Eli and Preston McConville, and a captive of the Yankees some time during the war, came in stump Sound District, Onslow county, N. C., about the year of 1865.

She expresses a desire to return home, but is unable to find the way herself, or to tell the county, State or town in which she lived during her sanity.

For further information of the above named lunatic, address Elijah Williams, Wilmington, N. C., care Huggins & Co.

All Southern editors will please copy.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

The Workingmen and Senator Sprague.

Serenade—Address of Mr. Cavis—Speech of Senator Sprague.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The delegates from the workingmen's associations from different parts of the country had a mass meeting to-night at the City Hall, where addresses were delivered by prominent delegates, after which they proceeded in a body to the residence of Senator Sprague and tendered him a serenade. Mr. A. T. Cavis of the National Labor Union, addressed the Senator on behalf of the delegates, as follows:

Mr. Cavis, on behalf of the workingmen addressed Mr. Sprague, approving and complimenting his boldness and honesty in urging a measure of finance to relieve the people from the clutches of the rapacious banks and money-lenders. The bank policy which has been fostered by Congress, he thought, may have been wise in inception, and would, perhaps, have been productive of less harm if restrained within the just bounds prescribed to it; but money is a despot, attracts power with volume, and is destitute of morality. The bank system attempts dictation to Congress, and should be superseded; its enormous profits divert capital from trade, and will ultimately work disaster to all industry. As the wealth of the lenders increases so will the necessities of the borrowers, and these will be met with more vigorous exactions. The speaker urged Mr. Sprague to continue his struggle for the people, undismayed by the anger of mammon, Senators, Representatives and a subsidized press.

Senator Sprague responded as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Mr. Sprague, in reply, alluded to Senator Anthony, his colleague, without mentioning his name, and said that the Senate had spoken through its presiding officer *(pro tem.)* and by his answer had substantially admitted all he (Mr. Sprague) had said. When the Senate finds its chairman using only personal invective and abuse, and defending the powers that close up all the avenues of successful labor or independence, and remains silent, the Senate practically admits to be true all he (Mr. Sprague) had said.

Mr. Sprague added:

The Senator who uttered the defence is of little consequence, except when, in connection with the harlequin of the Senate, he attempts to ridicule my position, and excuse his backers. Failing in both he may be taught a profitable lesson. Though now presiding officer of the Senate, and the direct representative of the overshadowing moneyed powers I have assailed, he and the party to which he belongs, and the great interests that have so long and so successfully maniputated Wall street and Congress, may gather wisdom from the career of their special champion. In his own State, having used him and placed him in the front line of fire, and by all the principles of fair play and common honesty, being bound to sustain him when pressed by opposing forces that must have prevailed against him, they, in effect, deserted and turned him over to me, from whom he could have expected opposition rather than assistance. And, yet, strange to tell, he occupies his prominent position of to-day solely by my timely aid and my generous bounty. I was his main stay and support, and the most liberal contributor to his elevation.

Your House of Representatives, your Executive, the judiciary, are to-day influenced, and in effect controlled by the Senate—and the Senate itself is under the control of one idea, *power*, and every agency to advance that idea. Thus it is that the machinery of the government is so contracted, so narrow that the interests and aspirations of the people find no proper vent, but are stifled, corrupted and destroyed. The great trouble is, the would-be leaders of the people are dwarfed into mere partisan adventurers.

Mr. Sprague thought that all classes of the people were looking for something fixed—not for the day, but for all time—and said that the reason his plan was not readily understood was because it was so simple. The Senator explained this plan, and in conclusion, said he would occupy himself during the summer in perfecting it, and declared that with the resources and capital of the country, in co-operation with the people, organized and in regulated action, led onward by the brilliant star of President Grant, which, be it remembered, always paled at the outset, only the better to illuminate and render brighter the clear light of his uniform victories, the great cause of the people will wax stronger and must and will end in true, substantial and enduring benefits and happiness to all.

At the conclusion of the speech the delegates were severally introduced to the Senator. Chief Justice Chase was standing beside Senator Sprague during the delivery of his speech.

Found.

On one of the streets leading from the Opea House, in this city, on Friday last, a morocco covered memorandum book which contains among other things the following items of account in lead pencil, the publication of which may lead to the recovery of the property by the legitimate owner, who is requested to "prove property, pay charges and take the same away," from the finder.

G. W. ANDERSON,
Lieut. of Police,
Atlanta, Ga.

received Waiges for session	$612 00
mileage	87 00
paiper envelopps penecls pens &c., worth at least	63 25
voting for bullock in the Angier muss in Greenbax	37 50
	$849 75
expenses 9 weeks and a hafe bed room	$ 9 50
bord 47 apple Piso	4 62
in All 19 Minse Pise at 15 cense each	2 85
krackers and Chees 2 24 ginger Kaike 1 30	3 54
aples 14 hair Cut 26 other vitals 2 19	2 58
paiper colars 1 box bolony sausage 40	65
eider 005 Canada 10	15
tobacco 1 55 pea Nutts 60	2 15
washing Close	00 95
4 postage stamp Used	00 12
going to maskeraid ball	50
" Variet es	1 50
sun Drys and &c	17 50
	$45 61
maid Cleer	$804 14

Albany *News*,

Wants Her Rights.

Among those who desire to show their patriotism by serving in a public office is one of the ladies from the Revolution office in New York, who is an aspirant for a position as Indian agent.

Bequests.

The late Colonel T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, who lately died in Washington, bequeathed $10,000 to his cousin, Timothy Bigelow, and $20,000 to his uncle, Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow.